```
     FILE 'USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 18:52:52 ON 19 APR 2000
L1          1350 S IGF (3A) ("1" OR "I")
L2          1351 S L1 OR SOMATOMEDINE
L3          1537 S L1 OR SOMATOMEDIN
L4           101 S SYRUP AND L3
L5            84 S GEL AND L4
L6             0 S L5 AND CRYOGENICAL?
L7            21 S L5 AND (SUSTAINED (3A) RELEASE)
L8            10 S KIT AND L7
                 E SHIRLEY BERT
L9             1 S E1
L10          603 S E2
L11            0 S L7 AND L9
L12            0 S L7 AND L10

     FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 19:45:40 ON 19 APR 2000
                 E SHIRLEY/AU
                 E SHIRLEY BERT A/AU
                 E HORA MANINDER S/AU
L13            2 S E1
L14            5 S E2
L15           10 S E3
L16            6 S E4
L17            6 S (L13 OR L14 OR L15 OR L14)  AND IGF
```

09/197,661

```
=> d his

     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 18:52:40 ON 19 APR 2000)

     FILE 'USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 18:52:52 ON 19 APR 2000
L1          1350 S IGF (3A) ("1" OR "I")
L2          1351 S L1 OR SOMATOMEDINE
L3          1537 S L1 OR SOMATOMEDIN
L4           101 S SYRUP AND L3
L5            84 S GEL AND L4
L6             0 S L5 AND CRYOGENICAL?
L7            21 S L5 AND (SUSTAINED (3A) RELEASE)
L8            10 S KIT AND L7

=> d l8 1-10


L8   ANSWER 1 OF 10  USPATFULL
AN     2000:37803  USPATFULL
TI     Modulators of molecules with phosphotyrosine recognition units
IN     Andersen, Henrik Sune, K.o slashed.benhavn, Denmark
       M.o slashed.ller, Niels Peter Hundahl, K.o slashed.benhavn, Denmark
       Madsen, Peter, Bagsv.ae butted.rd, Denmark
PA     Novo Nordisk A/S, Bagsvaerd, Denmark (non-U.S. corporation)
PI     US 6043247  20000328
AI     US 1997-842800  19970416 (8)
PRAI   DK 1996-463         19960419
       DK 1996-1436        19961217
       US 1996-23661       19960717 (60)
DT     Utility
LN.CNT 1777
INCL   INCLM: 514/255.000
       INCLS: 514/517.000; 514/532.000; 514/534.000; 514/535.000; 514/539.000;
              544/363.000; 544/382.000; 544/392.000; 560/008.000; 560/011.000;
              560/012.000; 560/019.000; 560/027.000; 560/048.000; 560/055.000;
              560/057.000; 560/059.000; 560/101.000; 560/102.000; 562/433.000;
              562/441.000; 562/491.000
NCL    NCLM:  514/255.000
       NCLS:  514/517.000; 514/532.000; 514/534.000; 514/535.000; 514/539.000;
              544/363.000; 544/382.000; 544/392.000; 560/008.000; 560/011.000;
              560/012.000; 560/019.000; 560/027.000; 560/048.000; 560/055.000;
              560/057.000; 560/059.000; 560/101.000; 560/102.000; 562/433.000;
              562/441.000; 562/491.000
IC     [7]
       ICM: A01N043-54
       ICS: A01N037-10; C07C069-76; C07C229-00
EXF    549/445; 544/363; 544/382; 544/392; 560/8; 560/11; 560/12; 560/19;
       560/27; 560/48; 560/55; 560/57; 560/59; 560/101; 562/433; 562/441;
       562/491; 514/866; 514/755; 514/517; 514/532; 514/534; 514/535; 514/539
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8   ANSWER 2 OF 10  USPATFULL
AN     2000:7210  USPATFULL
TI     Transcriptional activators, and compositions and uses related thereto
IN     Natesan, Sridaran, Chestnut Hill, MA, United States
PA     ARIAD Pharmaceuticals, Inc., Cambridge, MA, United States (U.S.
       corporation)
```

PI US 6015709 20000118
AI US 1997-920610 19970827 (8)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1997-918401, filed on 26 Aug 1997, now abandoned
DT Utility
LN.CNT 3739
INCL INCLM: 435/366.000
INCLS: 435/252.300; 435/254.110; 435/325.000; 536/023.400
NCL NCLM: 435/366.000
NCLS: 435/252.300; 435/254.110; 435/325.000; 536/023.400
IC [6]
ICM: C12N001-15
ICS: C12N001-21; C12N005-10; C12N015-62
EXF 435/252.3; 435/254.11; 435/325; 435/366; 536/23.1; 536/23.4; 935/33; 935/34; 935/36
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 3 OF 10 USPATFULL
AN 2000:4808 USPATFULL
TI Indolocarbazole derivatives useful for the treatment of neurodegenerative diseases and cancer
IN Roder, Hanno, Ratingen, Germany, Federal Republic of
Lowinger, Timothy B., Nishinomiya, Japan
Brittelli, David R., Branford, CT, United States
VanZandt, Michael C., Guilford, CT, United States
PA Bayer Corporation, Pittsburgh, PA, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 6013646 20000111
AI US 1998-109131 19980702 (9)
DT Utility
LN.CNT 1457
INCL INCLM: 514/219.000
INCLS: 540/556.000
NCL NCLM: 514/219.000
NCLS: 540/556.000
IC [6]
ICM: A61K031-55
ICS: C07D487-00; C07D491-00
EXF 540/556; 514/219
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 4 OF 10 USPATFULL
AN 1999:132860 USPATFULL
TI Modulators of molecules with phosphotyrosine recognition units
IN Andersen, Henrik Sune, Kobenhavn, Denmark
Moller, Niels Peter Hundahl, Kobenhavn, Denmark
Madsen, Peter, Bagsvaerd, Denmark
PA Novo Nordisk A/S, Bagsvaerd, Denmark (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 5972978 19991026
AI US 1999-252883 19990219 (9)
RLI Division of Ser. No. US 1997-842801, filed on 16 Apr 1997
PRAI DK 1996-464 19960419
US 1996-22116 19960717 (60)
DT Utility
LN.CNT 2078
INCL INCLM: 514/361.000
INCLS: 514/362.000; 514/363.000; 548/128.000; 548/129.000; 548/130.000; 548/134.000; 548/135.000; 548/136.000; 548/138.000; 548/141.000
NCL NCLM: 514/361.000
NCLS: 514/362.000; 514/363.000; 548/128.000; 548/129.000; 548/130.000; 548/134.000; 548/135.000; 548/136.000; 548/138.000; 548/141.000
IC [6]
ICM: A61K031-41
ICS: C07D285-08; C07D285-10; C07D285-12
EXF 514/361; 514/362; 514/363; 548/128; 548/129; 548/130; 548/134; 548/135; 548/136; 548/138; 548/141

L8 ANSWER 5 OF 10 USPATFULL
AN 1999:117528 USPATFULL
TI Modulators of molecules with phosphotyrosine recognition units
IN Andersen, Henrik Sune, Copenhagen, Denmark
Moller, Niels Peter Hundahl, Copenhagen, Denmark
Madsen, Peter, Bagsvaerd, Denmark
PA Novo Nordisk A/S, Bassvaerd, Denmark (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 5958957 19990928
AI US 1997-842801 19970416 (8)
PRAI DK 1996-46469 19960419
DT Utility
LN.CNT 2103
INCL INCLM: 514/364.000
INCLS: 548/131.000; 548/132.000; 548/143.000; 548/144.000; 548/127.000; 548/130.000; 548/129.000; 548/182.000; 548/183.000; 548/214.000; 548/228.000; 548/235.000; 548/247.000; 548/250.000; 548/255.000; 548/262.200; 548/316.400; 548/335.100; 548/341.100; 548/373.100; 548/376.100; 548/545.000; 549/477.000; 514/363.000; 514/381.000; 514/383.000; 514/384.000; 514/398.000; 514/399.000; 514/406.000; 514/365.000; 514/369.000; 514/372.000; 514/374.000; 514/376.000; 514/378.000; 514/408.000; 514/424.000; 514/473.000
NCL NCLM: 514/364.000
NCLS: 514/363.000; 514/365.000; 514/369.000; 514/372.000; 514/374.000; 514/376.000; 514/378.000; 514/381.000; 514/383.000; 514/384.000; 514/398.000; 514/399.000; 514/406.000; 514/408.000; 514/424.000; 514/473.000; 548/127.000; 548/129.000; 548/130.000; 548/131.000; 548/132.000; 548/143.000; 548/144.000; 548/182.000; 548/183.000; 548/214.000; 548/228.000; 548/235.000; 548/247.000; 548/250.000; 548/255.000; 548/262.200; 548/316.400; 548/335.100; 548/341.100; 548/373.100; 548/376.100; 548/545.000; 549/477.000
IC [6]
ICM: A61K031-14
ICS: C07D271-07; C07D271-10; C07D271-113
EXF 514/364; 548/143; 548/144; 548/131; 548/132
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 6 OF 10 USPATFULL
AN 1999:21711 USPATFULL
TI CXC chemokines as regulators of angiogenesis
IN Strieter, Robert M., Ann Arbor, MI, United States
Polverini, Peter J., Ann Arbor, MI, United States
Kunkel, Steven L., Ann Arbor, MI, United States
PA The Regent of the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5871723 19990216
AI US 1995-468819 19950606 (8)
DT Utility
LN.CNT 6055
INCL INCLM: 424/085.100
INCLS: 514/002.000; 514/008.000; 514/012.000
NCL NCLM: 424/085.100
NCLS: 514/002.000; 514/008.000; 514/012.000
IC [6]
ICM: A61K038-19
EXF 424/85.1; 514/2; 514/8; 514/12
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 7 OF 10 USPATFULL
AN 1998:150917 USPATFULL
TI Neurturin and related growth factors
IN Johnson, Jr., Eugene M., St. Louis, MO, United States
Milbrandt, Jeffrey D., St. Louis, MO, United States
Kotzbauer, Paul T., St. Louis, MO, United States
Lampe, Patricia A., St. Louis, MO, United States

PA Washington University, St. Louis, MO, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5843914 19[redacted]1201.
AI US 1996-77714[redacted]19961230 (8)
RLI Division of Ser. No. US 1995-519777, filed on 28 Aug 1995, now patented,
Pat. No. US 5739307
DT Utility
LN.CNT 3380
INCL INCLM: 514/044.000
INCLS: 435/069.100; 435/172.300; 435/325.000; 536/023.500
NCL NCLM: 514/044.000
NCLS: 435/069.100; 435/325.000; 536/023.500
IC [6]
ICM: A61K048-00
ICS: C12N015-11; C12N015-85
EXF 514/44; 424/93.2; 536/23.5; 435/69.1; 435/172.3; 435/320.1; 435/325
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 8 OF 10 USPATFULL
AN 1998:122374 USPATFULL
TI Method for providing trophic support for neurons comprising administering neurturin
IN Johnson, Jr., Eugene M., St. Louis, MO, United States
Milbrandt, Jeffrey D., St. Louis, MO, United States
Kotzbauer, Paul T., St. Louis, MO, United States
Lampe, Patricia A., St. Louis, MO, United States
PA Washington University, St. Louis, MO, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5817622 19981006
AI US ~~1996-777019 19961~~230 (8)
RLI Division of Ser. No. US 1995-519777, filed on 28 Aug 1995
DT Utility
LN.CNT 3383
INCL INCLM: 514/002.000
INCLS: 514/012.000; 530/350.000; 530/399.000
NCL NCLM: 514/002.000
NCLS: 514/012.000; 530/350.000; 530/399.000
IC [6]
ICM: A61K038-00
ICS: A61K038-18; A61K038-17; A61K038-16
EXF 530/399; 530/350; 514/2; 514/12
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 9 OF 10 USPATFULL
AN 1998:48569 USPATFULL
TI Neurturin and related growth factors
IN Johnson, Jr., Eugene M., St. Louis, MO, United States
Milbrandt, Jeffrey D., St. Louis, MO, United States
Kotzbauer, Paul T., St. Louis, MO, United States
Lampe, Patricia A., St. Louis, MO, United States
PA Washington University, St. Louis, MO, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5747655 19980505
AI US ~~1996-742035~~ 19961101 (8)
RLI Division of Ser. No. US 1995-519777, filed on 28 Aug 1995
DT Utility
LN.CNT 3298
INCL INCLM: 530/399.000
INCLS: 530/350.000; 435/358.000
NCL NCLM: 530/399.000
NCLS: 435/358.000; 530/350.000
IC [6]
ICM: C07K014-00
ICS: C07K014-435; C07K014-475
EXF 530/350; 530/399; 435/358
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 10 OF 10 USPATFULL
AN 1998:39694 USPATFULL
TI Polynucleotide encoding neurturin neurotrophic factor
IN Johnson, Jr., Eugene M., St. Louis, MO, United States
Milbrandt, Jeffrey D., St. Louis, MO, United States
Kotzbauer, Paul T., St. Louis, MO, United States
Lampe, Patricia A., St. Louis, MO, United States
PA Washington University, St. Louis, MO, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5739307 19980414
AI US 1995-519777 19950828 (8)
DT Utility
LN.CNT 3376
INCL INCLM: 536/023.510
INCLS: 435/069.100; 435/320.100; 435/325.000; 435/348.000; 435/252.300; 536/024.310
NCL NCLM: 536/023.510
NCLS: 435/069.100; 435/252.300; 435/320.100; 435/325.000; 435/348.000; 536/024.310
IC [6]
ICM: C12N015-16
ICS: C12N015-63; C12P021-00
EXF 536/23.1; 530/399; 435/69.1; 435/320.1; 435/240.2; 435/325; 435/348; 435/252.3; 435/24.31; 435/6
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

=> d l8 1-18 ab kwic

L8 ANSWER 1 OF 10 USPATFULL
AB The present invention relates to novel substituted acrylic acids, to methods for their preparation, compositions containing them, and their use for treatment of human and animal disorders, to their use for purification of proteins or glycoproteins, and to their use in diagnosis. The invention also relates to modulation of the activity of molecules with phospho-tyrosine recognition units, including protein tyrosine phosphatases (PTPases) and proteins with Src-homology-2 domains, in in vitro systems, microorganisms, eukaryotic cells, whole animals and human beings.
SUMM . . . modulation of receptor-tyrosine kinase signaling pathways via interaction with regulatory PTPases, e.g. the signaling pathways of the insulin receptor, the **IGF-I** receptor and other
members of the insulin receptor family, the EGF-receptor family, the platelet-derived growth factor receptor family, the nerve. . .
SUMM . . . formula (I) in pharmaceutical preparations to increase the secretion or action of growth hormone and its analogs or somatomedins including **IGF-1** and **IGF**-2 by modulating
the activity of PTPases or other signal transduction molecules with affinity for phosphotyrosine involved controlling or inducing the. .
.
SUMM . . . mg to about 500 mg of compounds of formula (I), conveniently given from 1 to 5 times daily, optionally in **sustained**
release form. Usually, dosage forms suitable for oral
administration comprise from about 0.5 mg to about 1000 mg, preferably from about. . .
SUMM . . . are lactose, terra alba, sucrose, talc, gelatine, agar, pectin,
acacia, magnesium stearate and stearic acid. Examples of liquid carriers
are **syrup**, peanut oil, olive oil and water.
SUMM . . . mg to about 1 g. If a liquid carrier is used, the preparation may be in the form of a **syrup**, emulsion, soft gelatin capsule
or sterile injectable liquid such as an aqueous or non-aqueous liquid suspension or solution.
DETD . . . carried out using the technique described by W. C. Still et

al., J. Org. Chem. 43:2923 (1978) on Merck silica **gel** 60 (Art. 9385). HPLC analyses were performed using 5 .mu. C18 4.times.250 mm column eluted with various mixtures of water. . . .

DETD . . . organic phase was washed with 10% aqueous sodium chloride (3.times.150 ml), dried (MgSO.sub.4), filtered and evaporated in vacuo affording a **syrup** which was crystallised from a mixture of heptane (200 ml) and diethyl ether (50 ml) affording, after drying in vacuo. . . .

DETD . . . by column chromatography on silicagel (400 ml) using a mixture of ethyl acetate and heptane (1:1) as eluent affording a **syrup** which was crystallised from heptane (20 ml). The solid was filtered off and washed with heptane, dried in vacuo at. . .

DETD . . . evaporated in vacuo, the residue was dissolved in isopropanol (20 ml) and evaporated in vacuo (repeated two times). The remaining **syrup** was dissolved in diethyl acetate (50 ml). 1N sodium hydroxide was added until pH=8 and the precipitate was filtered off. . .

DETD The PTP1B and PTP.alpha. cDNA was obtained by standard polymerase chain reaction technique using the Gene Amp **Kit** according to the manufacturers instructions (Perkin Elmer/Cetus). The oligonucleotide primers were designed according to published sequences (Chernoff et al.,

Proc.. . . semi-purified by ion exchange chromatography, and PTP.alpha. was purified to apparent homogeneity using a combination of ion exchange chromatography and **gel** filtration techniques using standard procedures. TC-PTP and LAR domain 1 were obtained from New England Biolabs. Yersinia PTP was a. . .

L8 ANSWER 2 OF 10 USPATFULL

AB The present invention relates to chimeric transcriptional activators.

DETD . . . from cell culture medium, host cells, or both using techniques known in the art for purifying proteins, including ion-exchange chromatography, **gel** filtration chromatography, ultrafiltration, electrophoresis, and immunoaffinity purification with antibodies specific for particular epitopes of the protein.

DETD . . . hormones, such as insulin, human growth hormone, glucagon, pituitary releasing factor, ACTH, melanotropin, relaxin, etc.; growth factors, such as EGF, **IGF-1**, TGF-.alpha., -.beta., PDGF, G-CSF, M-CSF, GM-CSF, FGF, erythropoietin, thrombopoietin, megakaryocytic stimulating and growth factors, etc.; interleukins, such as IL-1 to. . .

DETD This invention further provides kits useful for the foregoing applications. One such **kit** contains one or more nucleic acids encoding a transcriptional activator or subunits thereof. The **kit** may further comprise an additional nucleic acid containing a target gene linked to a DNA sequence to which the transcriptional. . .

For regulatable applications, i.e., in cases in which the recombinant protein contains a ligand binding domain or inducible domain, the **kit** may further contain an oligomerizing agent, such as the macrolide dimerizers discussed above. Such kits may for example contain a. . .

DETD . . . of biocompatible polymers (including hydrogels), including both

biodegradable and non-degradable polymers, can be used to form an implant for the **sustained release** of a dimerizer or a protein produced by a cell modified according to the method of the invention at a. . .

DETD . . . Such liquid preparations may be prepared by conventional means with pharmaceutically acceptable additives such as suspending agents (e.

g., sorbitol **syrup**, cellulose derivatives or hydrogenated edible fats); emulsifying agents (e.g., lecithin or acacia); non-aqueous

vehicles (e.g., almond oil, oily esters, ethyl. . .

L8 ANSWER 3 OF 10 USPATFULL
AB Novel indolocarbazole derivatives potentially useful for the treatment of dementias characterized by tau hyperphosphorylation [Alzheimer's disease (AD), frontal lobe degeneration (FLD), argyrophilic grains disease, subacute sclerotizing panencephalitis (SSPE) as a late complication of viral infections in the CNS], and cancer.
DETD . . . a predetermined amount of the active compound. Other compositions include suspensions in aqueous liquors or non-aqueous liquids such as a **syrup**, an elixir, or an emulsion.
DETD Other delivery systems can include time-**release**, delayed **release** or **sustained release** delivery systems. Such systems can avoid repeated administrations of the active compounds of the invention, increasing convenience to the subject. . .
DETD A long-term **sustained release** implant also may be used. "Long-term" release, as used herein, means that the implant is constructed and arranged to deliver therapeutic levels of the active ingredient for at least 30 days, and preferably 60 days. Long-term **sustained release** implants are well known to those of ordinary skill in the art and include some of the release systems described. . .
DETD . . . sense oligonucleotides; signal transduction inhibitors; signal transduction modulators; single chain antigen binding protein; sizofiran; sobuzoxane; sodium borocaptate; sodium phenylacetate; solverol; **somatomedin** binding protein; sonermin; sparfosic acid; spicamycin D; spiromustine; splenopentin; spongistatin 1; squalamine; stem cell inhibitor; stem-cell division inhibitors; stipiamide; stromelysin. . .
DETD . . . the brown mixture. After stirring the mixture for 2 hours, the solution was filtered through a short pad of silica **gel** and concentrated in vacuo. Purification by flash chromatography (silica, 80-100% CH.sub.2 Cl.sub.2 -hexanes) afforded the target ketone as a yellow. . .
DETD . . . with PK40. Western-blots were stained with mAb Tau-1 (FIG. 2A, B, upper panels) or AT8 (FIG. 2C, lanes 4-6). Relative **gel** mobilities and loading were visualized by Tau-1 after complete unmasking of the epitope by phosphatase treatment on the blot (FIGS.. . .
DETD . . . in tau properties as isolated from SY5Y cells. Only in this state the electrophoretic mobility of tau matches exactly the **gel** mobility of the corresponding pathologically phosphorylated splice isoform extracted from tangles (FIG. 2C). In cells, the same abnormal phosphorylation state. . .
DETD In order to demonstrate that the small changes in immunochemical and **gel** mobility properties observed in the data presented herein is useful and a relevant model for assessing the large AD-like hyperphosphorylation. . .
DETD . . . (FIG. 4). Compared to control cells (lane C) 1 .mu.M okadaic acid induced ERK2 phosphorylation/activation, as shown by a small **gel** mobility shift of ERK2 (lane OA) and induction of reactivity with a mAb sensitive to the double phosphorylation of the. . . was the prevention of OA induced tau hyperphosphorylation, as tracked by elimination of Tau-1 reactivity and prevention of a small **gel** mobility shift typical of AD-like tau. Note that at 10 .mu.M, with ERK2 activation completely arrested, the tau phosphorylation state. . .
DETD . . . with phosphorylation-sensitive tau mAb Tau-1 and PHF-tau mnAb AT8 as described for SY5Y studies. Blots were developed by an ECL **kit** (Amersham Life Science). AT8 immunoreactivity was quantitated on Kodak X0OMAT AR film using a Biorad imaging densitometer GS 670, the. . .

L8 ANSWER 4 OF 10 USPATFULL
AB The present invention relates to novel organic compounds, to methods for

their preparation, to compositions containing them, to their use for treatment of human and animal disorders, to their use for purification of proteins or glycoproteins, and to their use in diagnosis. The invention relates to modulation of the activity of molecules with phospho-tyrosine recognition units, including protein tyrosine phosphatases (PTPases) and proteins with Src-homology-2 domains, in in vitro systems, microorganisms, eukaryotic cells, whole animals and human beings. The novel organic compounds are compounds of formula (I)

(L).sub.n --Ar.sub.1 --R.sub.1 A (I)

wherein

(L).sub.n, n, Ar.sub.1, R.sub.1 and A are as defined in the application.

SUMM . . . modulation of receptor-tyrosine kinase signalling pathways via interaction with regulatory PTPases, e.g. the signalling pathways of the insulin receptor, the **IGF-I** receptor and other members of the insulin receptor family, the EGF-receptor family, the platelet-derived growth factor receptor family, the nerve. . .

SUMM . . . formula (I) in pharmaceutical preparations to increase the secretion or action of growth hormone and its analogous or somatomedins including **IGF-1** and **IGF**-2 by modulating the activity of PTPases or other signal transduction molecules with affinity for phosphotyrosine involved controlling or inducing the. . .

SUMM . . . mg to about 500 mg of compounds of formula (I), conveniently given from 1 to 5 times daily, optionally in **sustained release** form. Usually, dosage forms suitable for oral administration comprise from about 0.5 mg to about 1000 mg, preferably from about. . .

SUMM . . . are lactose, terra alba, sucrose, talc, gelabne, agar, pectin, acacia, magnesium stearate and stearic acid. Examples of liquid carriers are **syrup**, peanut oil, olive oil and water.

SUMM If a liquid carrier is used, the preparati o n may be in the form of a **syrup**, emulsion, soft gelatin capsule or sterile injectable liquid such as an aqueous or non-aqueous liquid suspension or solution.

DETD . . . out using the technique described by W. C. Still et al., J. Org. Chem. 43: 2923 (1978) on Merck silica **gel** 60 (Art. 9385). HPLC analyses were performed using 5 .mu.m C18 4.times.250 mm column eluted with various mixtures of water. . .

DETD . . . 16 h. The mixture was concent rat ed in vacuo and the residue was purified by column chromatography on silica **gel** eluting with a mixture of ethyl acetate, heptane and triethylamine (50:50:1). This afforded 5.11 g (78%) of (3-(naphthalen-2-ylmethoxy)phenylcphosphonic acid diethyl. . .

DETD The PTP1B and PTP.alpha. cDNA was obtained by standard polymerase chain reaction technique using the Gene Amp **Kit** according to the manufacturer's instructions (Perkin Elmer/Cetus). The oligonucleotide primers were designed according to published sequences (Chemoff et al., Proc.. . . semi-purified by ion exchange chromatography, and PTP.alpha. was purified to apparent homogeneity using a combination of ion exchange chromatography and **gel** filtrabon techniques using standard procedures. TC-PTP and LAR domain 1 were obtained from New England Biolabs. Yersinia PTP was a. . .

L8 ANSWER 5 OF 10 USPATFULL

AB The present invention relates to novel organic compounds, to methods for their preparation, to compositions containing them, to their use for treatment of human and animal disorders, to their use for purification of proteins or glycoproteins, and to their use in diagnosis. The

invention relates to modulation of the activity of molecules with phospho-tyros[redacted] recognition units, including [redacted]tein tyrosine phosphatases (PTPases) and proteins with Src-homology-2 domains, in in vitro systems, microorganisms, eukaryotic cells, whole animals and human beings. The novel organic compounds are compounds of formula (I)

(L).sub.n --Ar.sub.1 --R.sub.1 --A (I)

wherein

(L).sub.n, n, Ar.sub.1, R.sub.1 and A are as defined in the application.

SUMM . . . modulation of receptor-tyrosine kinase signalling pathways via interaction with regulatory PTPases, e.g. the signalling pathways of the insulin receptor, the **IGF-I** receptor and other members of the insulin receptor family, the EGF-receptor family, the platelet-derived growth factor receptor family, the nerve. . .

SUMM . . . formula (I) in pharmaceutical preparations to increase the secretion or action of growth hormone and its analogous or somatomedins including **IGF-1** and **IGF**-2 by modulating the activity of PTPases or other signal transduction molecules with affinity for phosphotyrosine involved controlling or inducing the. . .

SUMM . . . mg to about 500 mg of compounds of formula (I), conveniently given from 1 to 5 times daily, optionally in **sustained release** form. Usually, dosage forms suitable for oral administration comprise from about 0.5 mg to about 1000 mg, preferably from about. . .

SUMM . . . are lactose, terra alba, sucrose, talc, gelatine, agar, pectin, acacia, magnesium stearate and stearic acid. Examples of liquid carriers are **syrup**, peanut oil, olive oil and water.

SUMM If a liquid carrier is used, the preparation may be in the form of a **syrup**, emulsion, soft gelatin capsule or sterile injectable liquid such as an aqueous or non-aqueous liquid suspension or solution.

DETD . . . out using the technique described by W. C. Still et al., J. Org. Chem. 43: 2923 (1978) on Merck silica **gel** 60 (Art. 9385). HPLC analyses were performed using 5 .mu.m C18 4.times.250 mm column eluted with various mixtures of water. . .

DETD . . . temperature for 16 h. The mixture was concentrated in vacuo and the residue was purified by column chromatography on silica **gel** eluting with a mixture of ethyl acetate, heptane and triethylamine (50:50:1). This afforded 5.11 g (78%) of (3-(naphthalen-2-ylmethoxy)phenyl)phosphonic acid diethyl. . .

DETD The PTP1B and PTP.alpha. cDNA was obtained by standard polymerase chain reaction technique using the Gene Amp **Kit** according to the manufacturer's instructions (Perkin Elmer/Cetus). The oligonucleotide primers were designed according to published sequences (Chemoff et al., Proc.. . . semi-purified by ion exchange chromatography, and PTP.alpha. was purified to apparent homogeneity using a combination of ion exchange chromatography and **gel** filtration techniques using standard procedures. TC-PTP and LAR domain 1 were obtained from New England Biolabs. Yersinia PTP was a. . .

L8 ANSWER 6 OF 10 USPATFULL

AB Disclosed are various discoveries concerning the angiogenic and angiostatic properties of the CXC chemokines, including the finding that the ELR motif controls the ability of these molecules to induce angiogenesis. Aspects of the invention include, for example, the identification of IP-10, MIG and certain IL-8 analogues as angiostatic

agents, and their use in inhibiting angiogenesis in various systems.

SUMM . . . use in wound-healing. The chemokines [redacted] be added to the wound site, e.g., in the form of a cream, ointment, **gel** or lyophilized powder; formulated in an ingestible composition to reach an ulcer in the stomach or duodenum; or may be. . .

DETD Historically, three of the most important growth factors that stimulate keratinocyte migration and proliferation in vitro are EGF, **IGF -1**, and TGF.alpha. (Barrondon and Gree, 1987; Greaves, 1980; Brown et al., 1986; Nickoloff et al., 1988). Interestingly, the ability of. . .

DETD . . . form of the dosage unit. For instance, tablets, pills, or capsules may be coated with shellac, sugar or both. A **syrup** of elixir may contain the active compounds sucrose as a sweetening agent methyl and propylparaben as preservatives, a dye and. . .

DETD In addition, the active compounds may be incorporated into **sustained-release** preparation and formulations. The teachings of Remington's Pharmaceutical Sciences, 18th Ed. Mack Publishing Company, 1980, at pages 1633-1665, 1676-1693 and,. . . beginning at page 1682, are incorporated herein by reference for the purpose of even further describing appropriate available oral and **sustained-release** preparations.

DETD . . . which markedly alters their permeability. The phase transition involves a change from a closely packed, ordered structure, known as the **gel** state, to a loosely packed, less-ordered structure, known as the fluid state. This occurs at a characteristic phase-transition temperature and. . .

DETD . . . use. For example, U.S. Pat. Nos. 4,818,537; 4,804,539; and 5,064,655 are incorporated herein by reference for the purpose of describing liposome-**gel** compositions suitable for use in the eye.

DETD The container means of the **kit** will generally include at least one sealed package, vial, test tube, flask, bottle, syringe or other container means, into which. . .

DETD . . . imaging system. NIH Image 1.49 software may be used to detect and quantify mRNA from the autoradiographs. Equivalent amounts of mRNA/ **gel** are monitored by assessing beta-actin.

DETD . . . RT-PCR amplification, one .mu.g of poly-A mRNA from specific samples is reversed transcribed into cDNA utilizing a BRL reverse transcription **kit** and oligo (dT) 12-18 primers. Primers taken from the sequences disclosed herein may be generated, e.g., using a computer assisted. . .

DETD . . . of any contaminating cDNA (Lukacs et al., 1993). After amplification the sample (20 .mu.l) is separated on a 2% agarose **gel** containing 0.3 ug/ml of ethidium bromide and the bands visualized and photographed using a translucent UV source.

DETD . . . into the top wells and reincubated for an additional 2 hours. Membranes were then fixed and stained with Diff-Quick staining **kit** American Scientific Products) to enumerate membrane-bound cells, and cells that had migrated through the membrane to the opposite surface were. . .

DETD . . . matrix of hydrocolloid particles and a hydrophobic polymer. The hydrocolloid particles absorb exudate, swell, and eventually form a soft, moist **gel** in the wound. A skin seal forms around the margin of the wound from an interaction between skin moisture and. . to facilitate the formation of granulation tissue without removal of this delicate tissue with dressing changes. The Duoderm CGF.RTM. (control **gel** formula) allows for greater exudate absorption by the Duoderm wafer. This dressing may be left in place for up to. . .

DETD . . . NO:87), contains a Bam HI restriction site immediately after the stop codon. The 220 bp PCR product was purified by **gel** electrophoresis, digested with Bam HI (New England Biolabs), subcloned

into pMal-c2 previously digested with Xmn I and Bam HI (New. . .

L8 ANSWER 7 OF 10 USPATFULL

AB A novel growth factor, neurturin, is disclosed. The human and mouse amino acid sequences have been identified. Human and mouse neurturin genomic DNA sequences have been cloned and sequences and the respective cDNA sequences identified. The subcloning into vectors and the preparation of cells stably transformed with the vectors is also disclosed. In addition, methods for treating degenerative conditions using neurturin, methods for detecting gene alterations and methods for detecting and monitoring patient levels of neurturin are provided. Methods for identifying additional members of the neurturin-GDNF family of growth factors are also provided.

SUMM . . . as a result of non-neuronal activities (e.g. fibroblast growth factors (Cheng and Mattson Neuron 1:1031-41,1991 which is incorporated by reference), **IGF-I** (Kanje et al, Brain Res 486:396-398, 1989 which is incorporated by reference) leukemia inhibitory factor (Kotzbauer et al, Neuron 12:763-773,. . .

SUMM . . . as isolated from these cells has an apparent molecular weight of approximately 20-30 kD as determined by sodium dodecyl sulfate-polyacrylamide **gel** electrophoresis (SDS-PAGE) under non-reducing conditions and an EC.sub.50 in a superior cervical ganglion survival assay of less than about 10. . .

DRWD . . . characterization of fractions eluted from Mono S column in purifying neurturin showing (a) electrophoresis of each fraction on a SDS-polyacrylamide **gel** and visualization of the proteins by silver stain and (b) the neurotrophic activity present in each fraction in the superior. . .

DETD . . . diluents include lactose, dextrose, sucrose, sorbitol, mannitol, starches, gum acacia, calcium phosphate, alginates, calcium silicate, microcrystalline cellulose, polyvinylpyrrolidone, cellulose, gelatin, **syrup**, methyl cellulose, methyl- and propylhydroxybenzoates, talc, magnesium, stearate, water, mineral oil, and the like. The formulations can additionally include lubricating. . . and suspending agents, preserving agents, sweetening agents or flavoring agents. The compositions may be formulated so as to provide rapid, **sustained**, or delayed **release** of the active ingredients after administration to the patient by employing procedures well known in the art. The formulations can. . .

DETD . . . may be treated to extract the nucleic acids contained therein. The resulting nucleic acid from the sample is subjected to **gel** electrophoresis or other size separation techniques.

DETD Evaluation of the ability of column fraction, **gel** eluates, or purified factor to prevent neuronal death was by visual inspection of cultures under phase contrast microscopy. Viable neurons. . .

DETD One percent (5 .mu.l) of each fraction was loaded onto a non-reducing, 14% SDS polyacrylamide **gel** and electrophoresed for 750 V-hr at 25.degree. C. Proteins were visualized by silver stain. The results are shown in FIG. 2. Markers shown in lane M on the-**gel** represent 20 ng of Bovine serum albumin, carbonic anhydrase, B-lactoglobulin, and lysozyme in the order of descending molecular weight.

DETD . . . that the 25 kD band was responsible for survival promoting activity, the 25 kD protein was eluted from the polyacrylamide **gel** after electrophoresis and assayed for survival activity in the SCG assay. After electrophoresis of 150 .mu.l of the SP SEPHAROSE.RTM. 1.0M NaCl fraction in one lane of a non-reducing 14% SDS-polyacrylamide **gel** as above, the lane was cut into 12 slices and each slice was crushed and eluted by diffusion with rocking. . . to a final concentration of 200 .mu.g/ml and the eluate was filtered through a 0.45 micron filter to remove acrylamide **gel** fragments. The filtrate was then added to a SP SEPHAROSE.RTM. column to concentrate and purify the sample. Before eluting the. . .

DETD . . . .mu.l by centrifuge ultrafiltration in a microcon-3 concentrators (Amicon, Inc., Beverley, Mass.) and loaded onto a

non-reducing 14% SDS polyacrylamide **gel**. After electrophoretic separation, proteins were electroblotted to a PVDF membrane (Bio-Rad, Hercules, Calif.) and stained with 0.1% Coomassie Blue. The. . . a sequencing yield of 4 pmoles, which was approximately 10% of the estimated amount of protein loaded on the SDS **gel**.

DETD . . . were concentrated to 25 .mu.l by ultrafiltration (Amicon microcon 3, Amicon, Beverley, Mass.) and loaded on a non-reducing SDS polyacrylamide **gel**. After electrophoresis, the **gel** was stained with Coomassie blue and the 25 kD neurturin band was excised. Neurturin was digested in the **gel** slice with endoproteinase Lys-C, and the eluted proteolytic fragments were purified by reverse phase HPLC. Only one peak was observed. . .

DETD . . . of the above sample before subjecting it to digestion had indicated that 150 pmoles of protein were present in the **gel** slice, consisting of 7.6% lysine and 19.5% arginine. The single low level peak from the Lys-C digestion suggested that the digestion and elution of peptides were inefficient. The same **gel** slice was redigested with trypsin and the eluted peptides separated by HPLC. Two peaks were observed on HPLC, resulting in. . .

DETD . . . Biosystems automated sequencer Model #373 (Applied Biosystems, Foster City, Calif.). Plasmid DNA for sequencing was prepared using the Wizard Miniprep **kit** (Promega Corp., Madison, Wis.) according to the manufacturer's instructions. The sequence of the amplified product correctly predicted amino acid sequence. . .

DETD . . . the rapid amplification of cDNA ends (RACE) technique (Frohman, M. A. Methods in Enzymology 218:340-356, 1993) using the Marathon RACE **kit** (CLONTECH, Palo Alto, Calif.) per the manufacturer's instructions, except that first strand cDNA synthesis was carried out at 50.degree. C.. . . SEQ ID NO:50 and 1678; 5'-GACGAGGGTCCTTCCTGGACGTACACA, SEQ ID NO:53) in combination with primers to the ligated adaptor supplied in the **kit** (AP1, AP2), the 3' end of the neurturin cDNA was amplified by two successive PCR reactions (1st: M1676 and AP1,. . .

DETD . . . PCR products were detected either by autoradiography after incorporation of .alpha.-.sup.32 P-dCTP in the PCR and electrophoresis on a polyacrylamide **gel** (FIG. 6) or by ethidium bromide staining of DNA after electrophoresis on agarose gels (Tables 3 and 4). The neurturin. . .

DETD . . . DG44CHO5-3(G418)(pCMV-NTN-3-1) cells was purified over SP Sepharose as described in Example 1 and the proteins electrophoresed on a reducing SDS-PAGE **gel** in the tricine buffer system (Schagger and von Jagow Analytical Biochemistry 166:368-379, 1987). The proteins were electoblotted to a nitrocellulose. . . with horseradish peroxidase-coupled sheep anti-rabbit IgG (Harlow and Lane, supra, p. 498-510). Bound antibodies were detected with enhanced chemiluminescence (ECL **kit**, Amersham, Buckinghamshire, England). The anti-neurturin antibodies recognized a single, approximately 11.5 kD protein band in the conditioned medium of the. . .

DETD . . . to be necessary for amplification of this region of the neurturin gene. The PCR reaction, when run on an agarose **gel**, should contain products in the size range of 125-150 base pairs since a one amino acid gap is introduced in. . . including GDNF and neurturin as well as previously unisolated family members. To identify sequences of these products, they can be **gel** purified and ligated into the Bluescript plasmid (Stratagene), and then transformed into the XL1-blue E. Coli host strain (Stratagene). Bacterial. . .

L8 ANSWER 8 OF 10 USPATFULL

AB A novel growth factor, neurturin, is disclosed. The human and mouse amino acid sequences have been identified. Human and mouse neurturin

genomic DNA sequences have been cloned and sequences and the respective cDNA sequence[redacted]dentified. The subcloning into[redacted]ctors and the preparation of[redacted]ells stably transformed with the vectors is also disclosed. In addition, methods for treating degenerative conditions using neurturin, methods for detecting gene alterations and methods for detecting and monitoring patient levels of neurturin are provided. Methods for identifying additional members of the neurturin-GDNF family of growth factors are also provided.

SUMM . . . as a result of non-neuronal activities (e.g. fibroblast growth factors (Cheng and Mattson Neuron 1:1031-41,1991 which is incorporated by reference), **IGF-I** (Kanje et al, Brain Res 486:396-398, 1989 which is incorporated by reference) leukemia inhibitory factor (Kotzbauer et al, Neuron 12:763-773,. . .

SUMM . . . as isolated from these cells has an apparent molecular weight of approximately 20-30 kD as determined by sodium dodecyl sulfate-polyacrylamide **gel** electrophoresis (SDS-PAGE) under non-reducing conditions and an EC.sub.50 in a superior cervical ganglion survival assay of less than about 10. . .

DRWD . . . characterization of fractions eluted from Mono S column in purifying neurturin showing (a) electrophoresis of each fraction on a SDS-polyacrylamide **gel** and visualization of the proteins by silver stain and (b) the neurotrophic activity present in each fraction in the superior. . .

DETD . . . diluents include lactose, dextrose, sucrose, sorbitol, mannitol, starches, gum acacia, calcium phosphate, alginates, calcium silicate, microcrystalline cellulose, polyvinylpyrrolidone, cellulose, gelatin, **syrup**, methyl cellulose, methyl- and propylhydroxybenzoates, talc, magnesium, stearate, water, mineral oil, and the like. The formulations can additionally include lubricating. . . and suspending agents, preserving agents, sweetening agents or flavoring agents. The compositions may be formulated so as to provide rapid, **sustained**, or delayed **release** of the active ingredients after administration to the patient by employing procedures well known in the art. The formulations can. . .

DETD . . . may be treated to extract the nucleic acids contained therein. The resulting nucleic acid from the sample is subjected to **gel** electrophoresis or other size separation techniques.

DETD Evaluation of the ability of column fraction, **gel** eluates, or purified factor to prevent neuronal death was by visual inspection of cultures under phase contrast microscopy. Viable neurons. . .

DETD One percent (5 .mu.l) of each fraction was loaded onto a non-reducing, 14% SDS polyacrylamide **gel** and electrophoresed for 750 V-hr at 25.degree. C. Proteins were visualized by silver stain. The results are shown in FIG. 2. Markers shown in lane M on the **gel** represent 20 ng of Bovine serum albumin, carbonic anhydrase, B-lactoglobulin, and lysozyme in the order of descending molecular weight.

DETD . . . that the 25 kD band was responsible for survival promoting activity, the 25 kD protein was eluted from the polyacrylamide **gel** after electrophoresis and assayed for survival activity in the SCG assay. After electrophoresis of 150 .mu.l of the SP SEPHAROSE.RTM. 1.0M NaCl fraction in one lane of a non-reducing 14% SDS-polyacrylamide **gel** as above, the lane was cut into 12 slices and each slice was crushed and eluted by diffusion with rocking. . . to a final concentration of 200 .mu.g/ml and the eluate was filtered through a 0.45 micron filter to remove acrylamide **gel** fragments. The filtrate was then added to a SP SEPHAROSE.RTM. column to concentrate and purify the sample. Before eluting the. . .

DETD . . . .mu.l by centrifuge ultrafiltration in a microcon-3 concentrators (Amicon, Inc., Beverley, Mass.) and loaded onto a non-reducing 14% SDS polyacrylamide **gel**. After electrophoretic separation, proteins were electroblotted to a PVDF membrane (Bio-Rad, Hercules, Calif.) and stained with 0.1% Coomassie Blue. The. . . a sequencing yield of 4 pmoles, which was approximately 10% of the estimated amount of protein loaded on the SDS **gel**.

DETD . . . were concentrated to 25 .mu.l by ultrafiltration (Amicon microcon 3, A[redacted]on, Beverley, Mass.) and loade[redacted]n a non-reducing SDS polyacrylamide **gel**. After electrophoresis, the **gel** was stained with Coomassie blue and the 25 kD neurturin band was excised. Neurturin was digested in the **gel** slice with endoproteinase Lys-C, and the eluted proteolytic fragments were purified by reverse phase HPLC. Only one peak was observed. . .

DETD . . . of the above sample before subjecting it to digestion had indicated that 150 pmoles of protein were present in the **gel** slice, consisting of 7.6% lysine and 19.5% arginine. The single low level peak from the Lys-C digestion suggested that the digestion and elution of peptides were inefficient. The same **gel** slice was redigested with trypsin and the eluted peptides separated by HPLC. Two peaks were observed on HPLC, resulting in. . .

DETD . . . Biosystems automated sequencer Model #373 (Applied Biosystems, Foster City, Calif.). Plasmid DNA for sequencing was prepared using the Wizard Miniprep **kit** (Promega Corp., Madison, Wis.) according to the manufacturer's instructions. The sequence of the amplified product correctly predicted amino acid sequence. . .

DETD . . . the rapid amplification of cDNA ends (RACE) technique (Frohman, M. A. Methods in Enzymology 218:340-356, 1993) using the Marathon RACE **kit** (CLONTECH, Palo Alto, Calif.) per the manufacturer's instructions, except that first strand cDNA synthesis was carried out at 50.degree. C.. . . SEQ ID NO:50 and 1678; 5'-GACGAGGGTCCTTCCTGGACGTACACA, SEQ ID NO:53) in combination with primers to the ligated adaptor supplied in the **kit** (AP1, AP2), the 3' end of the neurturin cDNA was amplified by two successive PCR reactions (1st: M1676 and AP1,. . .

DETD . . . PCR products were detected either by autoradiography after incorporation of .alpha.-.sup.32 P-dCTP in the PCR and electrophoresis on a polyacrylamide **gel** (FIG. 6) or by ethidium bromide staining of DNA after electrophoresis on agarose gels (Tables 3 and 4). The neurturin. . .

DETD . . . DG44CHO5-3(G418)(pCMV-NTN-3-1) cells was purified over SP Sepharose as described in Example 1 and the proteins electrophoresed on a reducing SDS-PAGE **gel** in the tricine buffer system (Schagger and von Jagow Analytical Biochemistry 166:368-379, 1987). The proteins were electoblotted to a nitrocellulose. . . with horseradish peroxidase-coupled sheep anti-rabbit IgG (Harlow and Lane, supra, p. 498-510). Bound antibodies were detected with enhanced chemiluminescence (ECL **kit**, Amersham, Buckinghamshire, England). The anti-neurturin antibodies recognized a single, approximately 11.5 kD protein band in the conditioned medium of the. . .

DETD . . . to be necessary for amplification of this region of the neurturin gene. The PCR reaction, when run on an agarose **gel**, should contain products in the size range of 125-150 base pairs since a one amino acid gap is introduced in. . . including GDNF and neurturin as well as previously unisolated family members. To identify sequences of these products, they can be **gel** purified and ligated into the Bluescript plasmid (Stratagene), and then transformed into the XL1-blue E. Coli host strain (Stratagene). Bacterial. . .

L8 ANSWER 9 OF 10 USPATFULL

AB A novel growth factor, neurturin, is disclosed. The human and mouse amino acid sequences have been identified. Human and mouse neurturin genomic DNA sequences have been cloned and sequences and the respective cDNA sequences identified. The subcloning into vectors and the preparation of cells stably transformed with the vectors is also disclosed. In addition, methods for treating degenerative conditions using neurturin, methods for detecting gene alterations and methods for

detecting and monitoring patient levels of neurturin are provided. Methods for identifying additional members of the neurturin-GDNF family of growth factors are also provided.

SUMM . . . a result of non-neuronal activities (e.g. fibroblast growth factors (Cheng and Mattson Neuron 1:1031-41, 1991 which is incorporated by reference), **IGF-I** (Kanjê et al, Brain Res 486:396-398, 1989 which is incorporated by reference) leukemia inhibitory factor (Kotzbauer et al, Neuron 12:763-773,. . .

SUMM . . . as isolated from these cells has an apparent molecular weight of approximately 20-30 kD as determined by sodium dodecyl sulfate-polyacrylamide **gel** electrophoresis (SDS-PAGE) under non-reducing conditions and an EC.sub.50 in a superior cervical ganglion survival assay of less than about 10. . .

DRWD . . . characterization of fractions eluted from Mono S column in purifying neurturin showing (a) electrophoresis of each fraction on a SDS-polyacrylamide **gel** and visualization of the proteins by silver stain and (b) the neurotrophic activity present in each fraction in the superior. . .

DETD . . . diluents include lactose, dextrose, sucrose, sorbitol, mannitol, starches, gum acacia, calcium phosphate, alginates, calcium silicate, microcrystalline cellulose, polyvinylpyrrolidone, cellulose, gelatin, **syrup**, methyl cellulose, methyl- and propylhydroxybenzoates, talc, magnesium, stearate, water, mineral oil, and the like. The formulations can additionally include lubricating. . . and suspending agents, preserving agents, sweetening agents or flavoring agents. The compositions may be formulated so as to provide rapid, **sustained**, or delayed **release** of the active ingredients after administration to the patient by employing procedures well known in the art. The formulations can. . .

DETD . . . may be treated to extract the nucleic acids contained therein. The resulting nucleic acid from the sample is subjected to **gel** electrophoresis or other size separation techniques.

DETD Evaluation of the ability of column fraction, **gel** eluates, or purified factor to prevent neuronal death was by visual inspection of cultures under phase contrast microscopy. Viable neurons. . .

DETD One percent (5 .mu.l) of each fraction was loaded onto a non-reducing, 14% SDS polyacrylamide **gel** and electrophoresed for 750 V-hr at 25.degree. C. Proteins were visualized by silver stain. The results are shown in FIG. 2. Markers shown in lane M on the **gel** represent 20 ng of Bovine serum albumin, carbonic anhydrase, B-lactoglobulin, and lysozyme in the order of descending molecular weight.

DETD . . . that the 25 kD band was responsible for survival promoting activity, the 25 kD protein was eluted from the polyacrylamide **gel** after electrophoresis and assayed for survival activity in the SCG assay. After electrophoresis of 150 .mu.l of the SP SEPHAROSE.RTM. 1.0M NaCl fraction in one lane of a non-reducing 14% SDS-polyacrylamide **gel** as above, the lane was cut into 12 slices and each slice was crushed and eluted by diffusion with rocking. . . to a final concentration of 200 .mu.g/ml and the eluate was filtered through a 0.45 micron filter to remove acrylamide **gel** fragments. The filtrate was then added to a SP SEPHAROSE.RTM. column to concentrate and purify the sample. Before eluting the. . .

DETD . . . .mu.l by centrifuge ultrafiltration in a microcon-3 concentrators (Amicon, Inc., Beverley, Mass.) and loaded onto a non-reducing 14% SDS polyacrylamide **gel**. After electrophoretic separation, proteins were electroblotted to a PVDF membrane (Bio-Rad, Hercules, Calif.) and stained with 0.1% Coomassie Blue. The. . . a sequencing yield of 4 pmoles, which was approximately 10% of the estimated amount of protein loaded on the SDS **gel**.

DETD . . . were concentrated to 25 .mu.l by ultrafiltration (Amicon microcon 3, Amicon, Beverley, Mass.) and loaded on a non-reducing SDS polyacrylamide **gel**. After electrophoresis, the **gel** was stained with Coomassie blue and the 25 kD neurturin band was excised. Neurturin was digested in the **gel** slice with

endoproteinase Lys-C, and the eluted proteolytic fragments were purified
by reverse phase HPLC. Only one peak was observed. . .
DETD . . . of the above sample before subjecting it to digestion had indicated that 150 pmoles of protein were present in the **gel** slice, consisting of 7.6% lysine and 19.5% arginine. The single low level peak from the Lys-C digestion suggested that the digestion and elution of peptides were inefficient. The same **gel** slice was redigested with trypsin and the eluted peptides separated by HPLC. Two peaks were observed on HPLC, resulting in. . .
DETD . . . Biosystems automated sequencer Model #373 (Applied Biosystems, Foster City, Calif.). Plasmid DNA for sequencing was prepared using the Wizard Miniprep **kit** (Promega Corp., Madison, Wis.) according to the manufacturer's instructions. The sequence of the amplified product correctly predicted amino acid sequence. . .
DETD . . . the rapid amplification of cDNA ends (RACE) technique (Frohman,
M. A. Methods in Enzymology 218:340-356, 1993) using the Marathon RACE **kit** (CLONTECH, Palo Alto, Calif.) per the manufacturer's instructions, except that first strand cDNA synthesis was carried out at
50.degree. C.. . . SEQ ID NO:50 and 1678; 5'-GACGAGGGTCCTTCCTGGACGTACACA, SEQ ID NO:53) in combination with primers to the ligated adaptor supplied in the **kit** (AP1, AP2), the 3' end of the neurturin cDNA was amplified by two successive PCR reactions (1st: M1676 and AP1,. . .
DETD . . . PCR products were detected either by autoradiography after incorporation of .alpha.-.sup.32 P-dCTP in the PCR and electrophoresis on a polyacrylamide **gel** (FIG. 6) or by ethidium bromide staining of DNA after electrophoresis on agarose gels (Tables 3 and 4). The neurturin. . .
DETD . . . DG44CHO5-3(G418)(pCMV-NTN-3-1) cells was purified over SP Sepharose as described in Example 1 and the proteins electrophoresed on a reducing SDS-PAGE **gel** in the tricine buffer system (Schagger and von Jagow Analytical Biochemistry 166:368-379, 1987). The proteins were electoblotted to a nitrocellulose. . . with horseradish peroxidase-coupled sheep anti-rabbit IgG (Harlow and Lane, supra, p. 498-510). Bound antibodies were detected with enhanced chemiluminescence
(ECL **kit**, Amersham, Buckinghamshire, England). The anti-neurturin antibodies recognized a single, approximately 11.5 kD protein band in the conditioned medium of the. . .
DETD . . . to be necessary for amplification of this region of the neurturin gene. The PCR reaction, when run on an agarose **gel**, should contain products in the size range of 125-150 base pairs since a one amino acid gap is introduced in. . . including GDNF and neurturin
as well as previously unisolated family members. To identify sequences of these products, they can be **gel** purified and ligated into the Bluescript plasmid (Stratagene), and then transformed into the XL1-blue E. coli host strain (Stratagene). Bacterial. . .

L8 ANSWER 10 OF 10 USPATFULL
AB A novel growth factor, neurturin, is disclosed. The human and mouse amino acid sequences have been identified. Human and mouse neurturin genomic DNA sequences have been cloned and sequences and the respective cDNA sequences identified. The subcloning into vectors and the preparation of cells stably transformed with the vectors is also disclosed. In addition, methods for treating degenerative conditions using neurturin, methods for detecting gene alterations and methods for detecting and monitoring patient levels of neurturin are provided. Methods for identifying additional members of the neurturin-GDNF family of growth factors are also provided.
SUMM . . . as a result of non-neuronal activities (e.g. fibroblast growth factors (Cheng and Mattson Neuron 1:1031-41,1991 which is incorporated

by reference), **IGF-I** (Kanje et al, Brain Res 486:396-398, [redacted]9 which is incorporated by ref[redacted]nce) leukemia inhibitory factor (Kotzbauer et al, Neuron 12:[redacted]3-773,. . .

SUMM . . . as isolated from these cells has an apparent molecular weight of approximately 20-30 kD as determined by sodium dodecyl sulfate-polyacrylamide **gel** electrophoresis (SDS-PAGE) under non-reducing conditions and an EC.sub.50 in a superior cervical ganglion survival assay of less than about 10. . .

DRWD . . . characterization of fractions eluted from Mono S column in purifying neurturin showing (a) electrophoresis of each fraction on a SDS-polyacrylamide **gel** and visualization of the proteins by silver stain and (b) the neurotrophic activity present in each fraction in the superior. . .

DETD . . . diluents include lactose, dextrose, sucrose, sorbitol, mannitol, starches, gum acacia, calcium phosphate, alginates, calcium silicate, microcrystalline cellulose, polyvinylpyrrolidone, cellulose, gelatin, **syrup**, methyl cellulose, methyl- and propylhydroxybenzoates, talc, magnesium, stearate, water, mineral oil, and the like. The formulations can additionally include lubricating. . . and suspending agents, preserving agents, sweetening agents or flavoring agents. The compositions may be formulated so as to provide rapid, **sustained**, or delayed **release** of the active ingredients after administration to the patient by employing procedures well known in the art. The formulations can. . .

DETD . . . may be treated to extract the nucleic acids contained therein. The resulting nucleic acid from the sample is subjected to **gel** electrophoresis or other size separation techniques.

DETD Evaluation of the ability of column fraction, **gel** eluates, or purified factor to prevent neuronal death was by visual inspection of cultures under phase contrast microscopy. Viable neurons. . .

DETD One percent (5 .mu.l) of each fraction was loaded onto a non-reducing, 14% SDS polyacrylamide **gel** and electrophoresed for 750 V-hr at 25.degree. C. Proteins were visualized by silver stain. The results are shown in FIG. 2. Markers shown in lane M on the **gel** represent 20 ng of Bovine serum albumin, carbonic anhydrase, B-lactoglobulin, and lysozyme in the order of descending molecular weight.

DETD . . . that the 25 kD band was responsible for survival promoting activity, the 25 kD protein was eluted from the polyacrylamide **gel** after electrophoresis and assayed for survival activity in the SCG assay. After electrophoresis of 150 .mu.l of the SP SEPHAROSE.RTM. 1.0M NaCl fraction in one lane of a non-reducing 14% SDS-polyacrylamide **gel** as above, the lane was cut into 12 slices and each slice was crushed and eluted by diffusion with rocking. . . to a final concentration of 200 .mu.g/ml and the eluate was filtered through a 0.45 micron filter to remove acrylamide **gel** fragments. The filtrate was then added to a SP SEPHAROSE.RTM. column to concentrate and purify the sample. Before eluting the. . .

DETD . . . .mu.l by centrifuge ultrafiltration in a microcon-3 concentrators (Amicon, Inc., Beverley, Mass.) and loaded onto a non-reducing 14% SDS polyacrylamide **gel**. After electrophoretic separation, proteins were electroblotted to a PVDF membrane (Bio-Rad, Hercules, Calif.) and stained with 0.1% Coomassie Blue. The. . . a sequencing yield of 4 pmoles, which was approximately 10% of the estimated amount of protein loaded on the SDS **gel**.

DETD . . . were concentrated to 25 .mu.l by ultrafiltration (Amicon microcon 3, Amicon, Beverley, Mass.) and loaded on a non-reducing SDS polyacrylamide **gel**. After electrophoresis, the **gel** was stained with Coomassie blue and the 25 kD neurturin band was excised. Neurturin was digested in the **gel** slice with endoproteinase Lys-C, and the eluted proteolytic fragments were purified by reverse phase HPLC. Only one peak was observed. . .

DETD . . . of the above sample before subjecting it to digestion had indicated that 150 pmoles of protein were present in the **gel**

slice, consisting of 7.6% lysine and 19.5% arginine. The single low level peak fr[redacted]the Lys-C digestion suggested [redacted]t the digestion and elution of peptides were inefficient. The same **gel** slice was redigested with trypsin and the eluted peptides separated by HPLC. Two peaks were observed on HPLC, resulting in. . .

DETD . . . Biosystems automated sequencer Model #373 (Applied Biosystems, Foster City, Calif.). Plasmid DNA for sequencing was prepared using the Wizard Miniprep **kit** (Promega Corp., Madison, Wis.) according to the manufacturer's instructions. The sequence of the amplified product correctly predicted amino acid sequence. . .

DETD . . . the rapid amplification of cDNA ends (RACE) technique (Frohman, M. A. Methods in Enzymology 218:340-356, 1993) using the Marathon RACE **kit** (CLONTECH, Palo Alto, Calif.) per the manufacturer's instructions, except that first strand cDNA synthesis was carried out at 50.degree. C.. . . SEQ ID NO:50 and 1678; 5'-GACGAGGGTCCTTCCTGGACGTACACA, SEQ ID NO:53) in combination with primers to the ligated adaptor supplied in the **kit** (AP1, AP2), the 3' end of the neurturin cDNA was amplified by two successive PCR reactions (1st: M1676 and AP1,. . .

DETD . . . PCR products were detected either by autoradiography after incorporation of .alpha.-.sup.32 P-dCTP in the PCR and electrophoresis on a polyacrylamide **gel** (FIG. 6) or by ethidium bromide staining of DNA after electrophoresis on agarose gels (Tables 3 and 4). The neurturin. . .

DETD . . . DG44CHO5-3(G418)(pCMV-NTN-3-1) cells was purified over SP Sepharose as described in Example 1 and the proteins electrophoresed on a reducing SDS-PAGE **gel** in the tricine buffer system (Schagger and yon Jagow Analytical Biochemistry 166:368-379, 1987). The proteins were electoblotted to a nitrocellulose. . . with horseradish peroxidase-coupled sheep anti-rabbit IgG (Harlow and Lane, supra, p. 498-510). Bound antibodies were detected with enhanced chemiluminescence (ECL **kit**, Amersham, Buckinghamshire, England). The anti-neurturin antibodies recognized a single, approximately 11.5 kD protein band in the conditioned medium of the. . .

DETD . . . to be necessary for amplification of this region of the neurturin gene. The PCR reaction, when run on an agarose **gel**, should contain products in the size range of 125-150 base pairs since a one amino acid gap is introduced in. . . including GDNF and neurturin as well as previously unisolated family members. To identify sequences of these products, they can be **gel** purified and ligated into the Bluescript plasmid (Stratagene), and then transformed into the XL1-blue E. Coli host strain (Stratagene). Bacterial. . .

CLM What is claimed:

35. A **kit** for detecting the presence of mRNA encoding neurturin in a sample from a patient said **kit** comprising a polynucleotide as defined in claim 16, packaged in a container.

36. The **kit** according to claim 35 wherein the polynucleotide encodes SEQ ID NO:1 or SEQ ID NO:2.

37. The **kit** according to claim 36 wherein the polynucleotide comprises SEQ ID NO:9 or SEQ ID NO:10.

09/187,661

=> d l15 1-10

L15 ANSWER 1 OF 10 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
AN 1999:659273 CAPLUS
DN 131:291294
TI Injectable IGF-formulations containing succinate as buffering agent
IN Shirley, Bret A.; **Hora, Maninder S.**
PA Chiron Corporation, USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 43 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 9951272	A1	19991014	WO 1999-US7531	19990402
W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, CZ, DE, DE, DK, DK, EE, EE, ES, FI, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 9934739	A1	19991025	AU 1999-34739	19990402
PRAI US 1998-80008		19980403		
WO 1999-US7531		19990402		

L15 ANSWER 2 OF 10 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
AN 1999:555184 CAPLUS
DN 132:112832
TI Critical steps in the preparation of elastomeric closures for biopharmaceutical freeze-dried products
AU **Hora, Maninder S.**; Wolfe, Sidney N.
CS Chiron Corporation, Emeryville, CA, USA
SO Drugs Pharm. Sci. (1999), 96(Freeze-Drying/Lyophilization of Pharmaceutical and Biological Products), 409-422
CODEN: DPHSDS; ISSN: 0360-2583
PB Marcel Dekker, Inc.
DT Journal; General Review
LA English

L15 ANSWER 3 OF 10 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
AN 1999:325814 CAPLUS
DN 130:343030
TI Human IGF-I syrup composition and its use
IN Shirley, Bret A.; **Hora, Maninder S.**
PA Chiron Corporation, USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 34 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 3

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE

PI WO 9924062 A1 19990520 WO 1998-US23672 19981106
W: AL, AM, [redacted] AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, B[redacted] CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, CZ, DE, D[redacted] DK, DK, EE, EE, ES, FI, FI, GB, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
AU 9913847 A1 19990531 AU 1999-13847 19981106
PRAI US 1997-64891 19971107
US 1998-96081 19980811
WO 1998-US23672 19981106

L15 ANSWER 4 OF 10 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
AN 1998:524667 CAPLUS
TI Issues in liquid formulation development for insulin-like growth factor I (IGF-I).
AU Shirley, Bret A.; Bajwa, Kamaljit K.; Lone, Timothy A.; Arellano, Sandra L.; **Hora, Maninder S.**
CS Department Formulation, Chiron Corporation, Emeryville, CA, 94521, USA
SO Book of Abstracts, 216th ACS National Meeting, Boston, August 23-27 (1998), BIOT-007 Publisher: American Chemical Society, Washington, D. C. CODEN: 66KYA2
DT Conference; Meeting Abstract
LA English

L15 ANSWER 5 OF 10 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
AN 1997:252835 CAPLUS
DN 126:275990
TI Interferon-.beta.-1b (Betaseron): a model for hydrophobic therapeutic proteins
AU Lin, Leo S.; Kunitani, Michael G.; **Hora, Maninder S.**
CS Department of Analytical Development, Chiron Corporation, Emeryville, CA, 94608, USA
SO Pharm. Biotechnol. (1996), 9(Formulation, Characterization, and Stability of Protein Drugs), 275-301
CODEN: PHBIEB; ISSN: 1078-0467
PB Plenum
DT Journal; General Review
LA English

L15 ANSWER 6 OF 10 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
AN 1997:107451 CAPLUS
DN 126:122446
TI Method of solubilizing, purifying, and refolding protein
IN Dorin, Glenn J.; Arve, Bo H.; Pattison, Gregory L.; Hallenbeck, Robert F.;
Johnson, Kirk; Chen, Bao-Lu; Rana, Rajsharan K.; **Hora, Maninder S.**; Madani, Hassan; Gustafson, Mark E.; Tsang, Michael; Bild, Gary S.; Johnson, Gary V.
PA Chiron Corporation, USA; G.D. Searle and Co.; Dorin, Glenn J.; Arve, Bo H.; Pattison, Gregory L.; Hallenbeck, Robert F.; Johnson, Kirk; Chen, Bao-Lu; Rana, Rajsharan, K.; et al.
SO PCT Int. Appl., 84 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 9640784	A2	19961219	WO 1996-US9980	19960607
WO 9640784	A3	19970313		

W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CZ, DE, DK, EE,

ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, [redacted] MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, N PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG
RW: KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM

CA	2223745	AA	19961219	CA 1996-2223745	19960607
AU	9664770	A1	19961230	AU 1996-64770	19960607
AU	713338	B2	19991202		
EP	837883	A2	19980429	EP 1996-924269	19960607
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				
JP	11514334	T2	19991207	JP 1996-502126	19960607
US	5888968	A	19990330	US 1996-734997	19961022
PRAI	US 1995-473668	19950607			
	US 1995-477677	19950607			
	WO 1996-US9980	19960607			

L15 ANSWER 7 OF 10 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
AN 1992:67108 CAPLUS
DN 116:67108
TI Lyophilized formulations recombinant tumor necrosis factor
AU **Hora, Maninder S.**; Rana, Rajsharan K.; Smith, Flint W.
CS Cetus Corp., Emeryville, CA, 94608, USA
SO Pharm. Res. (1992), 9(1), 33-6
CODEN: PHREEB; ISSN: 0724-8741
DT Journal
LA English

L15 ANSWER 8 OF 10 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
AN 1991:457071 CAPLUS
DN 115:57071
TI Use of 2-hydroxypropyl .beta.-cyclodextrin as a solubilizing and stabilizing excipient for protein drugs
AU Brewster, Marcus E.; **Hora, Maninder S.**; Simpkins, James W.; Bodor, Nicholas
CS Cent. Drug Des. Delivery, Univ. Florida, Gainesville, FL, 32610, USA
SO Pharm. Res. (1991), 8(6), 792-5
CODEN: PHREEB; ISSN: 0724-8741
DT Journal
LA English

L15 ANSWER 9 OF 10 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
AN 1990:637702 CAPLUS
DN 113:237702
TI Release of human serum albumin from poly(lactide-co-glycolide) microspheres
AU **Hora, Maninder S.**; Rana, Rajsharan K.; Nunberg, Jack H.; Tice, Thomas R.; Gilley, Richard M.; Hudson, Michael E.
CS Cetus Corp., Emeryville, CA, 94608, USA
SO Pharm. Res. (1990), 7(11), 1190-4
CODEN: PHREEB; ISSN: 0724-8741
DT Journal
LA English

L15 ANSWER 10 OF 10 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
AN 1990:465261 CAPLUS
DN 113:65261
TI Stabilization of interleukin-2 with arginine, carnitine succinate, caprate and other compounds
IN **Hora, Maninder S.**; Katre, Nandini; Laderman, Kenneth A.
PA Cetus Corp., USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 27 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent

LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9000397	A1	19900125	WO 1989-US2773	19890623
	W: JP				
	RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, FR, GB, IT, LU, NL, SE				
	US 5078997	A	19920107	US 1989-339971	19890418
PRAI	US 1988-218708	19880713			
	US 1989-339971	19890418			

L17 ANSWER 1 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
AN 1999:659273 CAPLUS
DN 131:291294
TI Injectable **IGF**-formulations containing succinate as buffering agent
IN Shirley, Bret A.; **Hora, Maninder S.**
PA Chiron Corporation, USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 43 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9951272	A1	19991014	WO 1999-US7531	19990402
	W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, CZ, DE, DE, DK, DK, EE, EE, ES, FI, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	AU 9934739	A1	19991025	AU 1999-34739	19990402
PRAI	US 1998-80008	19980403			
	WO 1999-US7531	19990402			

L17 ANSWER 2 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
AN 1999:325814 CAPLUS
DN 130:343030
TI Human **IGF**-I syrup composition and its use
IN Shirley, Bret A.; **Hora, Maninder S.**
PA Chiron Corporation, USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 34 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 3

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9924062	A1	19990520	WO 1998-US23672	19981106
	W: AL, AM, AT, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, CZ, DE, DE, DK, DK, EE, EE, ES, FI, FI, GB, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	AU 9913847	A1	19990531	AU 1999-13847	19981106
PRAI	US 1997-64891	19971107			
	US 1998-96081	19980811			
	WO 1998-US23672	19981106			

L17 ANSWER 3 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS

AN 1999:325813 CAPLUS
DN 130:343029
TI Method for produc **IGF**-1 sustained-release formulations
IN Shirley, Bret; **Hora, Maninder**; O'Hagan, Derek; Singh, Manmohan
PA Chiron Corporation, USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 60 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 3

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9924061	A1	19990520	WO 1998-US23627	19981106
	W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	AU 9913841	A1	19990531	AU 1999-13841	19981106
PRAI	US 1997-64891	19971107			
	US 1998-96066	19980811			
	WO 1998-US23627	19981106			

L17 ANSWER 4 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
AN 1999:193979 CAPLUS
DN 130:227745
TI High and low load formulations of **IGF**-I in multivesicular liposomes
IN Shirley, Bret A.; **Hora, Maninder**; Ye, Qiang; Katre, Nandini; Asherman, John
PA Depotech Corporation, USA; Chiron Corporation
SO PCT Int. Appl., 59 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9912522	A1	19990318	WO 1998-US18738	19980908
	W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	AU 9893100	A1	19990329	AU 1998-93100	19980908
PRAI	US 1997-925531	19970908			
	WO 1998-US18738	19980908			

09/187,661

=> d l7 1-21

L7 ANSWER 1 OF 21 USPATFULL
AN 2000:37803 USPATFULL
TI Modulators of molecules with phosphotyrosine recognition units
IN Andersen, Henrik Sune, K.o slashed.benhavn, Denmark
M.o slashed.ller, Niels Peter Hundahl, K.o slashed.benhavn, Denmark
Madsen, Peter, Bagsv.ae butted.rd, Denmark
PA Novo Nordisk A/S, Bagsvaerd, Denmark (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 6043247 20000328
AI US 1997-842800 19970416 (8)
PRAI DK 1996-463 19960419
DK 1996-1436 19961217
US 1996-23661 19960717 (60)
DT Utility
LN.CNT 1777
INCL INCLM: 514/255.000
INCLS: 514/517.000; 514/532.000; 514/534.000; 514/535.000; 514/539.000; 544/363.000; 544/382.000; 544/392.000; 560/008.000; 560/011.000; 560/012.000; 560/019.000; 560/027.000; 560/048.000; 560/055.000; 560/057.000; 560/059.000; 560/101.000; 560/102.000; 562/433.000; 562/441.000; 562/491.000
NCL NCLM: 514/255.000
NCLS: 514/517.000; 514/532.000; 514/534.000; 514/535.000; 514/539.000; 544/363.000; 544/382.000; 544/392.000; 560/008.000; 560/011.000; 560/012.000; 560/019.000; 560/027.000; 560/048.000; 560/055.000; 560/057.000; 560/059.000; 560/101.000; 560/102.000; 562/433.000; 562/441.000; 562/491.000
IC [7]
ICM: A01N043-54
ICS: A01N037-10; C07C069-76; C07C229-00
EXF 549/445; 544/363; 544/382; 544/392; 560/8; 560/11; 560/12; 560/19; 560/27; 560/48; 560/55; 560/57; 560/59; 560/101; 562/433; 562/441; 562/491; 514/866; 514/755; 514/517; 514/532; 514/534; 514/535; 514/539
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L7 ANSWER 2 OF 21 USPATFULL
AN 2000:7210 USPATFULL
TI Transcriptional activators, and compositions and uses related thereto
IN Natesan, Sridaran, Chestnut Hill, MA, United States
PA ARIAD Pharmaceuticals, Inc., Cambridge, MA, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 6015709 20000118
AI US 1997-920610 19970827 (8)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1997-918401, filed on 26 Aug 1997, now abandoned
DT Utility
LN.CNT 3739
INCL INCLM: 435/366.000
INCLS: 435/252.300; 435/254.110; 435/325.000; 536/023.400
NCL NCLM: 435/366.000
NCLS: 435/252.300; 435/254.110; 435/325.000; 536/023.400
IC [6]
ICM: C12N001-15
ICS: C12N001-21; C12N005-10; C12N015-62
EXF 435/252.3; 435/254.11; 435/325; 435/366; 536/23.1; 536/23.4; 935/33; 935/34; 935/36

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L7 ANSWER 3 OF 21 USPATFULL
AN 2000:4820 USPATFULL
TI Compounds with growth hormone releasing properties
IN Lau, Jesper, Farum, Denmark
Peschke, Bernd, M.ang.l.o slashed.v, Denmark
Hansen, Thomas Kruse, Herlev, Denmark
Johansen, Nils Langeland, Copenhagen, Denmark
Ankersen, Michael, Frederiksberg, Denmark
PA Novo Nordisk A/S, Bagsvaerd, Denmark (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 6013658 20000111
AI US 1997-897239 19970717 (8)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. WO 1996-DK45, filed on 26 Jan 1996
PRAI DK 1995-99 19950127
DK 1995-100 19950127
DK 1995-1083 19950928
DK 1995-1084 19950928
DK 1995-1372 19951204
DT Utility
LN.CNT 3638
INCL INCLM: 514/364.000
INCLS: 514/326.000; 514/666.000; 546/209.000; 548/131.000; 564/502.000
NCL NCLM: 514/364.000
NCLS: 514/326.000; 514/666.000; 546/209.000; 548/131.000; 564/502.000
IC [6]
ICM: C07D271-06
ICS: A61K031-41
EXF 546/209; 514/326; 514/364; 514/666; 548/131; 564/502
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L7 ANSWER 4 OF 21 USPATFULL
AN 2000:4808 USPATFULL
TI Indolocarbazole derivatives useful for the treatment of neurodegenerative diseases and cancer
IN Röder, Hanno, Ratingen, Germany, Federal Republic of
Lowinger, Timothy B., Nishinomiya, Japan
Brittelli, David R., Branford, CT, United States
VanZandt, Michael C., Guilford, CT, United States
PA Bayer Corporation, Pittsburgh, PA, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 6013646 20000111
AI US 1998-109131 19980702 (9)
DT Utility
LN.CNT 1457
INCL INCLM: 514/219.000
INCLS: 540/556.000
NCL NCLM: 514/219.000
NCLS: 540/556.000
IC [6]
ICM: A61K031-55
ICS: C07D487-00; C07D491-00
EXF 540/556; 514/219
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L7 ANSWER 5 OF 21 USPATFULL
AN 1999:151187 USPATFULL
TI Compounds with growth hormone releasing properties
IN Richter, Stefan Lutz, Gentofte, Denmark
Madsen, Kjeld, Vaerlose, Denmark
Thogersen, Henning, Farum, Denmark
Johansen, Nils Langeland, Herlev, Denmark
Olsen, Ole Hvilsted, Bronshoj, Denmark
Andersen, Peter Hongaard, Vanlose, Denmark
Hansen, Annette, Vaerlose, Denmark
PA Novo Nordisk A/S, Bagsvaerd, Denmark (non-U.S. corporation)

PI US 5990084 19991123
AI US 1997-844031 [redacted] 9970418 (8)
PRAI DK 1996-468 19960419
US 1996-21869 19960717 (60)
DT Utility
LN.CNT 3145
INCL INCLM: 514/011.000
INCLS: 514/009.000; 514/013.000; 514/014.000; 514/015.000; 530/317.000; 530/325.000; 530/326.000; 530/327.000; 530/328.000; 530/399.000
NCL NCLM: 514/011.000
NCLS: 514/009.000; 514/013.000; 514/014.000; 514/015.000; 530/317.000; 530/325.000; 530/326.000; 530/327.000; 530/328.000; 530/399.000
IC [6]
ICM: A61K037-02
ICS: C07K007-00
EXF 530/317; 530/325; 530/327-328; 530/399; 514/9; 514/11; 514/13; 514/14-15
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L7 ANSWER 6 OF 21 USPATFULL
AN 1999:137327 USPATFULL
TI Compounds with growth hormone releasing properties
IN Hansen, Thomas Kruse, Herlev, Denmark
Peschke, Bernd, Maaloev, Denmark
Lau, Jesper, Farum, Denmark
Lundt, Behrend Friedrich, Kokkedal, Denmark
Ankersen, Michael, Frederiksberg, Denmark
Watson, Brett, Vaerloese, Denmark
Madsen, Kjeld, Vaerloese, Denmark
PA Novo Nordisk A/S, Bagsvaerd, Denmark (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 5977178 19991102
AI US 1996-769020 19961218 (8)
PRAI US 1996-22062 19960722 (60)
DT Utility
LN.CNT 7142
INCL INCLM: 514/616.000
INCLS: 564/153.000; 564/155.000; 564/345.000
NCL NCLM: 514/616.000
NCLS: 564/153.000; 564/155.000; 564/345.000
IC [6]
ICM: A61K031-16
ICS: C07C233-01
EXF 564/345; 564/153; 564/155; 514/616
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L7 ANSWER 7 OF 21 USPATFULL
AN 1999:132860 USPATFULL
TI Modulators of molecules with phosphotyrosine recognition units
IN Andersen, Henrik Sune, Kobenhavn, Denmark
Moller, Niels Peter Hundahl, Kobenhavn, Denmark
Madsen, Peter, Bagsvaerd, Denmark
PA Novo Nordisk A/S, Bagsvaerd, Denmark (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 5972978 19991026
AI US 1999-252883 19990219 (9)
RLI Division of Ser. No. US 1997-842801, filed on 16 Apr 1997
PRAI DK 1996-464 19960419
US 1996-22116 19960717 (60)
DT Utility
LN.CNT 2078
INCL INCLM: 514/361.000
INCLS: 514/362.000; 514/363.000; 548/128.000; 548/129.000; 548/130.000; 548/134.000; 548/135.000; 548/136.000; 548/138.000; 548/141.000
NCL NCLM: 514/361.000
NCLS: 514/362.000; 514/363.000; 548/128.000; 548/129.000; 548/130.000; 548/134.000; 548/135.000; 548/136.000; 548/138.000; 548/141.000

IC [6]
ICM: A61K031-4[redacted]
ICS: C07D285-08; C07D285-10; C07D285-12
EXF 514/361; 514/362; 514/363; 548/128; 548/129; 548/130; 548/134; 548/135; 548/136; 548/138; 548/141

L7 ANSWER 8 OF 21 USPATFULL
AN 1999:117528 USPATFULL
TI Modulators of molecules with phosphotyrosine recognition units
IN Andersen, Henrik Sune, Copenhagen, Denmark
Moller, Niels Peter Hundahl, Copenhagen, Denmark
Madsen, Peter, Bagsvaerd, Denmark
PA Novo Nordisk A/S, Bassvaerd, Denmark (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 5958957 19990928
AI US 1997-842801 19970416 (8)
PRAI DK 1996-46469 19960419
DT Utility
LN.CNT 2103
INCL INCLM: 514/364.000
INCLS: 548/131.000; 548/132.000; 548/143.000; 548/144.000; 548/127.000; 548/130.000; 548/129.000; 548/182.000; 548/183.000; 548/214.000; 548/228.000; 548/235.000; 548/247.000; 548/250.000; 548/255.000; 548/262.200; 548/316.400; 548/335.100; 548/341.100; 548/373.100; 548/376.100; 548/545.000; 549/477.000; 514/363.000; 514/381.000; 514/383.000; 514/384.000; 514/398.000; 514/399.000; 514/406.000; 514/365.000; 514/369.000; 514/372.000; 514/374.000; 514/376.000; 514/378.000; 514/408.000; 514/424.000; 514/473.000
NCL NCLM: 514/364.000
NCLS: 514/363.000; 514/365.000; 514/369.000; 514/372.000; 514/374.000; 514/376.000; 514/378.000; 514/381.000; 514/383.000; 514/384.000; 514/398.000; 514/399.000; 514/406.000; 514/408.000; 514/424.000; 514/473.000; 548/127.000; 548/129.000; 548/130.000; 548/131.000; 548/132.000; 548/143.000; 548/144.000; 548/182.000; 548/183.000; 548/214.000; 548/228.000; 548/235.000; 548/247.000; 548/250.000; 548/255.000; 548/262.200; 548/316.400; 548/335.100; 548/341.100; 548/373.100; 548/376.100; 548/545.000; 549/477.000
IC [6]
ICM: A61K031-14
ICS: C07D271-07; C07D271-10; C07D271-113
EXF 514/364; 548/143; 548/144; 548/131; 548/132
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L7 ANSWER 9 OF 21 USPATFULL
AN 1999:78775 USPATFULL
TI Compounds with growth hormone releasing properties
IN Peschke, Bernd, M.ang.l.o slashed.v, Denmark
Ankersen, Michael, Frederiksberg, Denmark
Hansen, Thomas Kruse, Herlev, Denmark
Th.o slashed.gersen, Henning, Farum, Denmark
PA Novo Nordisk A/S, Bagsvaerd, Denmark (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 5922770 19990713
AI US 1997-896550 19970717 (8)
PRAI DK 1996-803 19960722
DT Utility
LN.CNT 4041
INCL INCLM: 514/619.000
INCLS: 514/255.000; 514/307.000; 514/319.000; 514/400.000; 514/419.000; 514/428.000; 514/438.000; 514/443.000; 544/400.000; 546/146.000; 546/205.000; 548/338.100; 548/495.000; 548/567.000; 548/568.000; 549/058.000; 549/076.000; 564/157.000
NCL NCLM: 514/619.000
NCLS: 514/255.000; 514/307.000; 514/319.000; 514/400.000; 514/419.000; 514/428.000; 514/438.000; 514/443.000; 544/400.000; 546/146.000; 546/205.000; 548/338.100; 548/495.000; 548/567.000; 548/568.000; 549/058.000; 549/076.000; 564/157.000

IC [6]
ICM: A61K031-1
ICS: C07C233-11; C07C235-34; C07C237-22
EXF 546/205; 514/319; 514/619; 564/157
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L7 ANSWER 10 OF 21 USPATFULL
AN 1999:75633 USPATFULL
TI Compounds with growth hormone releasing properties
IN Hansen, Thomas Kruse, Herlev, Denmark
Pesche, Bernd, M.ang.l.o slashed.v, Denmark
Andersen, Knud Erik, Sm.o slashed.rum, Denmark
PA Novo Nordisk A/S, Bassvaerd, Denmark (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 5919777 19990706
AI US 1997-842187 19970423 (8)
PRAI DK 1996-489 19960424
DK 1996-1344 19961126
US 1996-21944 19960717 (60)
DT Utility
LN.CNT 1404
INCL INCLM: 514/183.000
INCLS: 514/212.000; 514/255.000; 540/481.000; 540/598.000; 544/363.000; 544/364.000; 544/365.000; 544/372.000; 544/374.000; 544/379.000; 544/382.000; 544/383.000; 544/384.000; 544/385.000; 544/386.000; 544/388.000; 544/389.000; 544/391.000; 544/396.000; 544/397.000; 544/399.000
NCL NCLM: 514/183.000
NCLS: 514/212.000; 514/255.000; 540/481.000; 540/598.000; 544/363.000; 544/364.000; 544/365.000; 544/372.000; 544/374.000; 544/379.000; 544/382.000; 544/383.000; 544/384.000; 544/385.000; 544/386.000; 544/388.000; 544/389.000; 544/391.000; 544/396.000; 544/397.000; 544/399.000
IC [6]
ICM: C07D241-08
ICS: C07D241-04; C07D401-12; A61K031-495
EXF 514/183; 514/212; 514/255; 540/481; 540/598; 544/363; 544/364; 544/365; 544/372; 544/374; 544/379; 544/382; 544/383; 544/384; 544/385; 544/386; 544/388; 544/389; 544/391; 544/396; 544/397; 544/399
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L7 ANSWER 11 OF 21 USPATFULL
AN 1999:34012 USPATFULL
TI Pharmaceutical compositions and methods for modulating signal transduction
IN Tang, Peng Cho, Moraga, CA, United States
McMahon, Gerald, San Francisco, CA, United States
PA Sugen, Inc., Redwood City, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5883110 19990316
AI US 1996-660900 19960607 (8)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1995-481954, filed on 7 Jun 1995
DT Utility
LN.CNT 2488
INCL INCLM: 514/342.000
INCLS: 514/363.000; 514/369.000; 548/184.000
NCL NCLM: 514/342.000
NCLS: 514/363.000; 514/369.000; 548/184.000
IC [6]
ICM: A61K031-425
EXF 548/154; 514/369; 514/362; 514/342
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L7 ANSWER 12 OF 21 USPATFULL
AN 1999:21711 USPATFULL
TI CXC chemokines as regulators of angiogenesis
IN Strieter, Robert M., Ann Arbor, MI, United States

Polverini, Peter J., Ann Arbor, MI, United States
Kunkel, Steven [redacted], Ann Arbor, MI, United States
PA The Regent of the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5871723 19990216
AI US 1995-468819 19950606 (8)
DT Utility
LN.CNT 6055
INCL INCLM: 424/085.100
INCLS: 514/002.000; 514/008.000; 514/012.000
NCL NCLM: 424/085.100
NCLS: 514/002.000; 514/008.000; 514/012.000
IC [6]
ICM: A61K038-19
EXF 424/85.1; 514/2; 514/8; 514/12
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L7 ANSWER 13 OF 21 USPATFULL
AN 1998:150917 USPATFULL
TI Neurturin and related growth factors
IN Johnson, Jr., Eugene M., St. Louis, MO, United States
Milbrandt, Jeffrey D., St. Louis, MO, United States
Kotzbauer, Paul T., St. Louis, MO, United States
Lampe, Patricia A., St. Louis, MO, United States
PA Washington University, St. Louis, MO, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5843914 19981201
AI US 1996-777143 19961230 (8)
RLI Division of Ser. No. US 1995-519777, filed on 28 Aug 1995, now patented,
Pat. No. US 5739307
DT Utility
LN.CNT 3380
INCL INCLM: 514/044.000
INCLS: 435/069.100; 435/172.300; 435/325.000; 536/023.500
NCL NCLM: 514/044.000
NCLS: 435/069.100; 435/325.000; 536/023.500
IC [6]
ICM: A61K048-00
ICS: C12N015-11; C12N015-85
EXF 514/44; 424/93.2; 536/23.5; 435/69.1; 435/172.3; 435/320.1; 435/325
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L7 ANSWER 14 OF 21 USPATFULL
AN 1998:147232 USPATFULL
TI Protease and related nucleic acid compounds
IN Ni, Binhui, Carmel, IN, United States
Paul, Marc, Carmel, IN, United States
Wu, Xin, Carmel, IN, United States
PA Eli Lilly and Company, Indianapolis, IN, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5840509 19981124
AI US 1997-890542 19970709 (8)
DT Utility
LN.CNT 1761
INCL INCLM: 435/023.000
INCLS: 435/212.000; 435/219.000; 435/226.000
NCL NCLM: 435/007.350
NCLS: 424/139.100; 424/150.100; 424/164.100; 530/327.000; 530/387.900; 530/388.200; 530/388.400; 530/389.500; 530/391.300; 530/391.700
IC [6]
ICM: C12N009-48
ICS: C12N009-64; C12N009-14; C12Q001-37
EXF 435/23; 435/212; 435/219; 435/226; 424/852
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L7 ANSWER 15 OF 21 USPATFULL
AN 1998:122405 USPATFULL
TI N-substituted naphthofused lactams
IN Thogersen, Henning, Farum, Denmark
Hansen, Birgit Sehested, Stenlose, Denmark
Peschke, Bernd, Malov, Denmark
Hansen, Thomas Kruse, Herlev, Denmark
Andersen, Knud Erik, Smorum, Denmark
PA Novo Nordisk A/S, Bagsvaerd, Denmark (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 5817654 19981006
AI US 1997-790133 19970129 (8)
PRAI DK 1994-952 19940817
DT Utility
LN.CNT 928
INCL INCLM: 514/217.000
INCLS: 540/522.000
NCL NCLM: 514/217.000
NCLS: 540/522.000
IC [6]
ICM: C07D223-14
ICS: C07D223-16; A61K031-55
EXF 540/522; 514/217
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L7 ANSWER 16 OF 21 USPATFULL
AN 1998:122374 USPATFULL
TI Method for providing trophic support for neurons comprising administering neurturin
IN Johnson, Jr., Eugene M., St. Louis, MO, United States
Milbrandt, Jeffrey D., St. Louis, MO, United States
Kotzbauer, Paul T., St. Louis, MO, United States
Lampe, Patricia A., St. Louis, MO, United States
PA Washington University, St. Louis, MO, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5817622 19981006
AI US 1996-777019 19961230 (8)
RLI Division of Ser. No. US 1995-519777, filed on 28 Aug 1995
DT Utility
LN.CNT 3383
INCL INCLM: 514/002.000
INCLS: 514/012.000; 530/350.000; 530/399.000
NCL NCLM: 514/002.000
NCLS: 514/012.000; 530/350.000; 530/399.000
IC [6]
ICM: A61K038-00
ICS: A61K038-18; A61K038-17; A61K038-16
EXF 530/399; 530/350; 514/2; 514/12
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L7 ANSWER 17 OF 21 USPATFULL
AN 1998:101665 USPATFULL
TI Methods of inhibiting phosphatase activity and treatment of disorders associated therewith
IN Tang, Peng Cho, Moraga, CA, United States
McMahon, Gerald, Kenwood, CA, United States
PA Sugen Inc., Redwood City, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5798374 19980825
AI US 1995-481954 19950607 (8)
DT Utility
LN.CNT 1618
INCL INCLM: 514/369.000
INCLS: 548/184.000
NCL NCLM: 514/369.000
NCLS: 548/184.000
IC [6]
ICM: A61K031-425

ICS: C07D417-12
EXF 548/184; 514/3
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L7 ANSWER 18 OF 21 USPATFULL
AN 1998:48569 USPATFULL
TI Neurturin and related growth factors
IN Johnson, Jr., Eugene M., St. Louis, MO, United States
Milbrandt, Jeffrey D., St. Louis, MO, United States
Kotzbauer, Paul T., St. Louis, MO, United States
Lampe, Patricia A., St. Louis, MO, United States
PA Washington University, St. Louis, MO, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5747655 19980505
AI US 1996-742035 19961101 (8)
RLI Division of Ser. No. US 1995-519777, filed on 28 Aug 1995
DT Utility
LN.CNT 3298
INCL INCLM: 530/399.000
INCLS: 530/350.000; 435/358.000
NCL NCLM: 530/399.000
NCLS: 435/358.000; 530/350.000
IC [6]
ICM: C07K014-00
ICS: C07K014-435; C07K014-475
EXF 530/350; 530/399; 435/358
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L7 ANSWER 19 OF 21 USPATFULL
AN 1998:39694 USPATFULL
TI Polynucleotide encoding neurturin neurotrophic factor
IN Johnson, Jr., Eugene M., St. Louis, MO, United States
Milbrandt, Jeffrey D., St. Louis, MO, United States
Kotzbauer, Paul T., St. Louis, MO, United States
Lampe, Patricia A., St. Louis, MO, United States
PA Washington University, St. Louis, MO, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5739307 19980414
AI US 1995-519777 19950828 (8)
DT Utility
LN.CNT 3376
INCL INCLM: 536/023.510
INCLS: 435/069.100; 435/320.100; 435/325.000; 435/348.000; 435/252.300; 536/024.310
NCL NCLM: 536/023.510
NCLS: 435/069.100; 435/252.300; 435/320.100; 435/325.000; 435/348.000; 536/024.310
IC [6]
ICM: C12N015-16
ICS: C12N015-63; C12P021-00
EXF 536/23.1; 530/399; 435/69.1; 435/320.1; 435/240.2; 435/325; 435/348; 435/252.3; 435/24.31; 435/6
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L7 ANSWER 20 OF 21 USPATFULL
AN 97:25154 USPATFULL
TI Methods of inhibiting phosphatase activity and treatment of disorders associated therewith using naphthopyrones and derivatives thereof
IN Tang, Peng C., Moraga, CA, United States
McMahon, Gerald, Kenwood, CA, United States
PA Sugen Inc., Redwood City, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5614642 19970325
AI US 1996-599453 19960122 (8)
RLI Division of Ser. No. US 1995-481955, filed on 7 Jun 1995
DT Utility
LN.CNT 1421
INCL INCLM: 549/389.000

NCL NCLM: 549/389.000
IC [6]
ICM: C07D311-92
EXF 549/389
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L7 ANSWER 21 OF 21 USPATFULL
AN 97:12509 USPATFULL
TI Methods of inhibiting phosphatase activity and treatment of disorders associated therewith using naphthopyrones and derivatives thereof
IN Tang, Peng C., Moraga, CA, United States
McMahon, Gerald, Kenwood, CA, United States
PA Sugen Inc., Redwood City, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5602171 19970211
AI US 1995-481955 19950607 (8)
DT Utility
LN.CNT 1472
INCL INCLM: 514/455.000
INCLS: 549/389.000
NCL NCLM: 514/455.000
NCLS: 549/389.000
IC [6]
ICM: A61K031-35
ICS: C07D309-32
EXF 514/455; 549/389
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

=> d l7 20-21 ab kwic

=> d l7 20-21 ab kwic

L7 ANSWER 20 OF 21 USPATFULL
AB The present invention relates to organic molecules capable of inhibiting protein tyrosine phosphatase activity. The invention further relates to the use of such molecules to modulate or regulate signal transduction by inhibiting protein tyrosine phosphatase activity. Finally, the invention relates to the use of such molecules to treat various disease states including diabetes mellitus.

DETD . . . interest. The substrate may be analyzed by separating the protein components of the cell lysate using a sodium dodecyl sulphate-polyacrylamide **gel** electrophoresis (SDS-PAGE) technique, in either one or two dimensions, and detecting the presence of phosphorylated proteins by exposing to X-ray. . .

DETD . . . silicate, silica polyvinylpyrrolidone, cetostearyl alcohol, starch, gum acacia, calcium phosphate, cocoa butter, oil of theobroma, arachis oil, alginates, tragacanth, gelatin, **syrup** B. P., methyl cellulose, polyoxyethylene sorbitan monolaurate, ethyl lactate and propylhydroxybenzoate, sorbitan trioleate, sorbitan sesquioleate and oleyl alcohol.

DETD . . . than systemic manner, for example, via injection of the compound directly into a solid tumor, often in a depot or **sustained release** formulation.

DETD . . . coatings. For this purpose, concentrated sugar solutions may be used, which may optionally contain gum arabic, talc, polyvinyl pyrrolidone, carbopol **gel**, polyethylene glycol, and/or titanium dioxide, lacquer solutions, and suitable organic solvents or solvent mixtures. Dyestuffs or pigments may be added. . .

DETD . . . also may be employed, although usually at the cost of greater toxicity. Additionally, the compounds may be delivered using a **sustained-release** system, such as semipermeable matrices of solid hydrophobic polymers containing the therapeutic agent. Various of **sustained-release** materials have been established and are well known by those skilled in the art. **Sustained-release** capsules may, depending on their chemical nature, release the compounds for a few weeks up to over 100 days. Depending. . .

DETD The pharmaceutical compositions also may comprise suitable solid or **gel** phase carriers or excipients. Examples of such carriers or excipients include but are not limited to calcium carbonate, calcium phosphate,. . .

DETD . . . hours. Addition of 20 ml of water yielded a solid after filtration. Further purification of this material on a silica **gel** column produced 120 mg of the title compound. 2-Methyl-5,6,8-trihydroxy-4H-naphtho[2,3,b]pyran-4-one was prepared from 3,6,8-trimethoxy-1-naphthol (CAS 94332-80-6) (Tanaka et al., Argic Biol.. . .

DETD . . . with brine, dried over sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated. The resulting solid was purified by HPLC on a C-18 silical

gel column to provide 5,6-dihydroxy-9-(5,6-dihydroxy-8-methoxy-2-methyl-4H-naph[illegible][2,3,b]pyran-4-one-9-yl)-8-me[illegible]xy-2-methyl-4H-naphtho[2,3,b]pyran-4-one.

DETD The resulting solid was purified on HPLC on a C-18 silical **gel** column to provide the title compound.

DETD . . . pad of celite followed by concentration produced the crude produced which was further purified by HPLC on a C-18 silica **gel** column to provide the title compound.

DETD . . . acetate layer was washed with brine, dired over sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated. The crude was purified on a silica **gel** column twice with a solvent mixture of dichloromethane and methanol to provide 15 mg of 2-methyl-9-(3,7-dimethoxynaphathalene-2-carbonyl)-5,6,8-trimethoxy-4H-naphtho[2,3,b]pyran-4-one which was treated with. . .

DETD . . . compounds of the invention for their ability to inhibit the dephosphorylation of other substrate molecules, such as insulin-like growth factor **1** receptor (**IGF**-1R) and epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR). When assaying the effects of the compounds on the dephosphorylation of IGF-1R, NIH3T3/IGF-1R cells. . .

L7 ANSWER 21 OF 21 USPATFULL

AB The present invention relates to organic molecules capable of inhibiting protein tyrosine phosphatase activity. The invention further relates to the use of such molecules to modulate or regulate signal transduction by inhibiting protein tyrosine phosphatase activity. Finally, the invention relates to the use of such molecules to treat various disease states including diabetes mellitus.

DETD . . . interest. The substrate may be analyzed by separating the protein components of the cell lysate using a sodium dodecyl sulphate-polyacrylamide **gel** electrophoresis (SDS-PAGE) technique, in either one or two dimensions, and detecting the presence of phosphorylated proteins by exposing to X-ray. . .

DETD . . . silicate, silica polyvinylpyrrolidone, cetostearyl alcohol, starch, gum acacia, calcium phosphate, cocoa butter, oil of theobroma, arachis oil, alginates, tragacanth, gelatin, **syrup** B.P., methyl cellulose, polyoxyethylene sorbitan monolaurate, ethyl lactate and propylhydroxybenzoate, sorbitan trioleate, sorbitan sesquioleate and oleyl alcohol.

DETD . . . than systemic manner, for example, via injection of the compound directly into a solid tumor, often in a depot or **sustained release** formulation.

DETD . . . coatings. For this purpose, concentrated sugar solutions may be used, which may optionally contain gum arabic, talc, polyvinyl pyrrolidone, carbopol **gel**, polyethylene glycol, and/or titanium dioxide, lacquer solutions, and suitable organic solvents or solvent mixtures. Dyestuffs or pigments may be added. . .

DETD . . . also may be employed, although usually at the cost of greater toxicity. Additionally, the compounds may be delivered using a **sustained-release** system, such as semipermeable matrices of solid hydrophobic polymers containing the therapeutic agent. Various of **sustained-release** materials have been established and are well known by those skilled in the art. **Sustained-release** capsules may, depending on their chemical nature, release the compounds for a few weeks up to over 100 days. Depending. . .

DETD The pharmaceutical compositions also may comprise suitable solid or **gel** phase carriers or excipients. Examples of such carriers or

excipients include but are not limited to calcium carbonate, calcium phosphate,.

DETD . . . hours. Addition of 20 ml of water yielded a solid after filtration. Further purification of this material on a silica **gel** column produced 120 mg of the title compound.

2-Methyl-5,6,8-trihydroxy-4H-naphtho[2,3,b]pyran-4-one was prepared from

3,6,8-trimethoxy-1-naphthol (CAS 94332-80-6) (Tanaka et al., Argic Biol.. . .

DETD . . . with brine, dried over sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated. The resulting solid was purified by HPLC on a C-18 silical **gel** column to provide 5,6-dihydroxy-9-(5,6-dihydroxy-8-methoxy-2-methyl-4H-naphtho[2,3,b]pyran-4-one-9-yl)-8-methoxy-2-methyl-4H-naphtho[2,3,b]pyran-4-one.

DETD . . . solution, brine, dried over sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated. The resulting solid was purified on HPLC on a C-18 silical **gel** column to provide the title compound.

DETD . . . pad of celite followed by concentration produced the crude produced which was further purified by HPLC on a C-18 silica **gel** column to provide the title compound.

DETD . . . acetate layer was washed with brine, dired over sodium sulfate,

filtered and concentrated. The crude was purified on a silica **gel** column twice with a solvent mixture of dichloromethane and methanol to provide 15 mg of 2-methyl-9-(3,7-dimethoxynaphathalene-2-carbonyl)-5,6,8-trimethoxy-4H-naphtho[2,3,b]pyran-4-one which was treated with. . .

DETD . . . compounds of the invention for their ability to inhibit the dephosphorylation of other substrate molecules, such as insulin-like growth factor **1** receptor (**IGF**-1R) and epidermal

growth factor receptor (EGFR). When assaying the effects of the compounds on the dephosphorylation of IGF-1R, NIH3T3/IGF-1R cells. .

L7 ANSWER 9 OF 21 USPATFULL
AN 1999:78775 USPATFULL
TI Compounds with growth hormone releasing properties
IN Peschke, Bernd, M.ang.l.o slashed.v, Denmark
Ankersen, Michael, Frederiksberg, Denmark
Hansen, Thomas Kruse, Herlev, Denmark
Th.o slashed.gersen, Henning, Farum, Denmark
PA Novo Nordisk A/S, Bagsvaerd, Denmark (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 5922770 19990713
AI US 1997-896550 19970717 (8)
PRAI DK 1996-803 19960722
DT Utility
LN.CNT 4041
INCL INCLM: 514/619.000
INCLS: 514/255.000; 514/307.000; 514/319.000; 514/400.000; 514/419.000; 514/428.000; 514/438.000; 514/443.000; 544/400.000; 546/146.000; 546/205.000; 548/338.100; 548/495.000; 548/567.000; 548/568.000; 549/058.000; 549/076.000; 564/157.000
NCL NCLM: 514/619.000
NCLS: 514/255.000; 514/307.000; 514/319.000; 514/400.000; 514/419.000; 514/428.000; 514/438.000; 514/443.000; 544/400.000; 546/146.000; 546/205.000; 548/338.100; 548/495.000; 548/567.000; 548/568.000; 549/058.000; 549/076.000; 564/157.000
IC [6]
ICM: A61K031-165
ICS: C07C233-11; C07C235-34; C07C237-22
EXF 546/205; 514/319; 514/619; 564/157
C

L7 ANSWER 9 OF 21 USPATFULL

AB Novel peptide derivatives, compositions containing them, and their use for treating medical disorders resulting from a deficiency in growth hormone are disclosed. The peptides have the formula (I): ##STR1## wherein a, b, A, R.sup.1, L.sup.1, D, R.sup.3, R.sup.4, R.sup.2, L.sup.2, E and G are as defined in the specification. These peptides exhibit improved resistance to proteolytic degradation, and hence, improved bioavailability.

SUMM . . . talc, gelatin, agar, pectin, acacia, magnesium stearate, stearic acid or lower alkyl ethers of cellulose. Examples of liquid carriers are **syrup**, peanut oil, olive oil, phospholipids, fatty acids, fatty acid amines, polyoxyethylene or water.

SUMM Similarly, the carrier or diluent may include any **sustained release** material known in the art, such as glyceryl monostearate or glyceryl distearate, alone or mixed with a wax.

SUMM . . . mg to about 1 g. If a liquid carrier is used, the preparation may be in the form of a **syrup**, emulsion, soft gelatin capsule or sterile injectable liquid such as an aqueous or non-aqueous liquid suspension or solution.

SUMM . . . other secretagogues such as GHRP (2 or 6), GHRH and its analogues, growth hormone and its analogues or somatomedins including **IGF-1** and **IGF**-2.

DETD . . . out using the technique described by W. C. Still et al, J. Org.

Chem. 1978, 43, 2923-2925 on Merck silica **gel** 60 (Art 9385). Compounds used as starting materials are either known compounds or compounds which can readily be prepared by. . .

DETD . . . combined organic phases were dried (magnesium sulfae) and concentrated in vacuo. The residue was purified by column chromatography

on silica **gel** (3.times.40 cm), using ethanol and dichloromethane (1:9) as eluent to give 1.1 g of 3-(1-(N-tert.-butoxycarbonyl)aminoethyl)benzoic acid.